eec

THIS IS YOUR BUSINESS

A T&I guide to the European communities

3 keeping in touch

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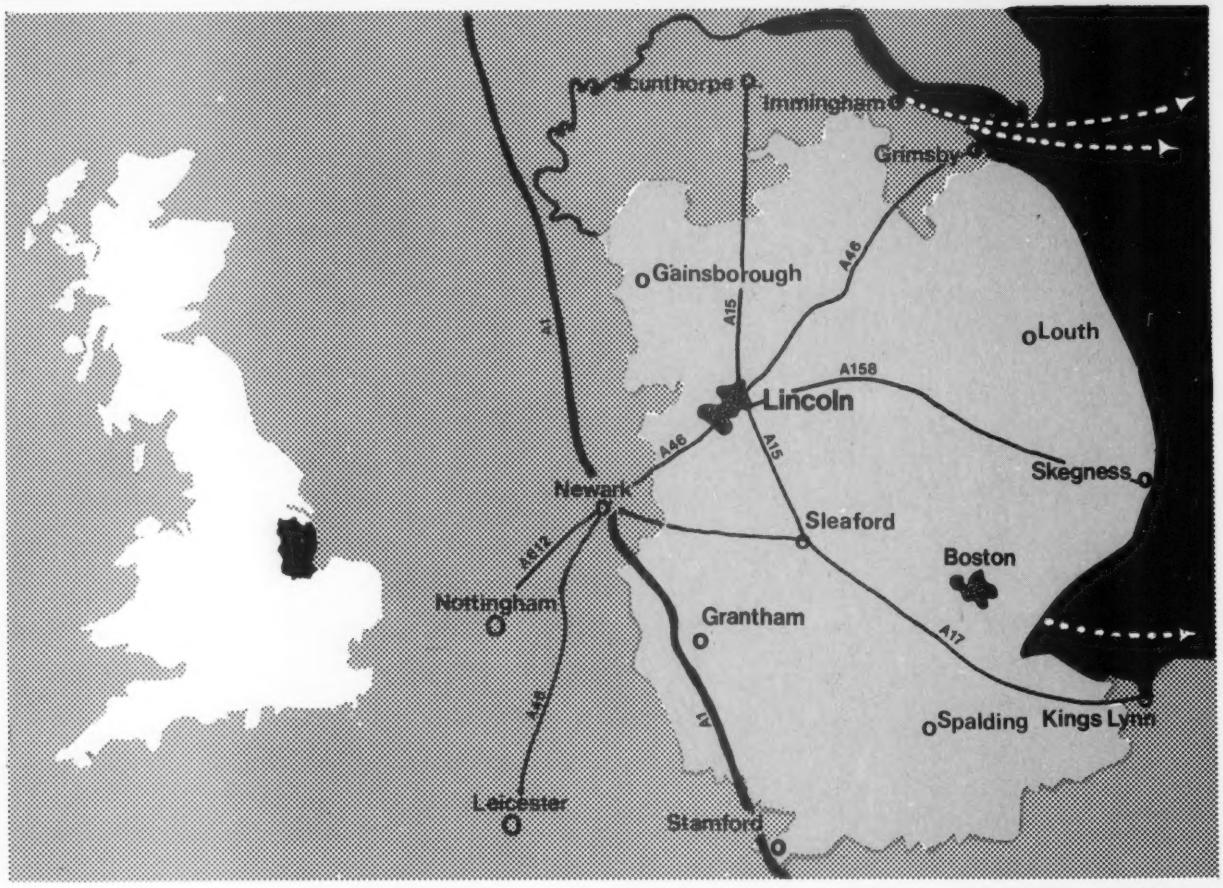

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'This is your business' is the successor to the 'EEC – your questions answered' books, published by the EEC information unit in 1974 and 1976. It is now being published as three supplements in *Trade and Industry*. Part 1, 'How it works', was published on 24 November, and part 2 'Knowing your markets', appeared on 1 December. This weeks guide, 'Keeping in touch', completes the three-part series. The three supplements can be purchased separately at 40p for single copies and £1.00 for all three.

'This is Your Business' contains a great deal of new information as well as previously published material of continuing interest, updated where necessary. As before, questions and answers have been grouped under headings but the information in any one section is not comprehensive.

Ring for the facts

If the information you need is not here and you are not sure of the right contact get in touch with the EEC information unit, which operates a free service for the businessman wanting facts about the EEC. There is a telephone inquiry services every weekday from 09.30 to 17.30.

All inquries are welcome but the unit is particularly glad to hear from firms new to EEC matters and those considering for the first time the opportunities of the EEC export market.

The unit's main concern is with EEC aspects of those subjects for which the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection are responsible. Staff answer such inquiries themselves or refer them to appropriate specialists within these three departments. But even outside this very wide range the unit can usually save inquirers time and touble by finding the right contact in another department or outside body.

Many inquiries, especially the more complex ones, relate to a firm's own activities and these are treated as strictly confidential. But others are of more general interest and a selection of these is a regular feature of *Trade and Industry*, appearing about once a month, in the weekly European community news section under the title 'EEC – your questions answered.'

EEC Information Unit
Department of Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
tel: 01-215 4301

Three part Trade and Industry guide to the European communities

Part 3 – published with 8 December 1978 issue, price 40p (if sold separately)

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Advertisement department: 13 Great James Street, London WC1, tel. 01-242 9478
Circulation and subscriptions: Christine Swinyard, tel. 01-215 5021
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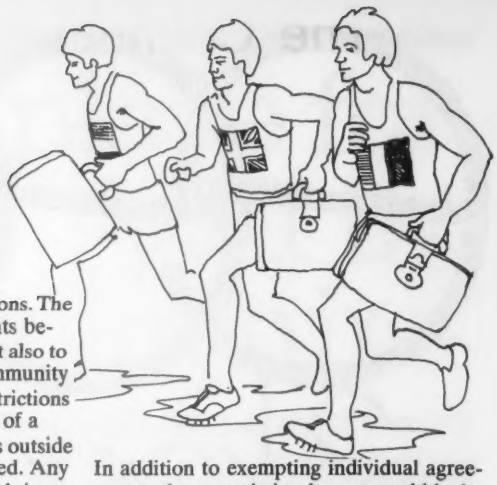
Fair competition



Rules of competition

My company is in the process of negotiating an agreement with an Italian company and I have been told that certain clauses might contravene EEC rules of competition. What are these rules and how can they affect the agreement?

EEC competition policy is designed to ensure that there is free and fair competition in trade between member states and that government trade barriers which have been dismantled by the treaty of Rome are not replaced by private barriers which fragment the common market. The basic rules dealing with restrictions on competition are set out in articles 85 and 86 of the treaty. The machinery for applying these general principles is contained in articles 87 to 89 which give the council of ministers powers to make any regulations or directives necessary for the application of articles 85 and 86. The commission is responsible for supervising their application, for investigating any alleged breach of their provisions and, if a breach is established, for bringing it to an end. The main implementing regulation is 17/62 (as amended) which is published in '*Secondary legislation of the European communities: Subject edition vol 4*'. (see publications list).

Article 85(1) prohibits all agreements or concerted practices which are likely to affect trade between member states and which have as their object or result the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the common market. This includes, in particular, price-fixing, market-sharing, restriction of production or technical development, and the imposition of discriminatory terms of supply or other unreasonable conditions. The article applies not only to agreements between the firms of member states but also to agreements between firms in the community and those in third countries, but restrictions which affect only the internal trade of a member state or trade with countries outside the community are generally excluded. Any agreement between enterprises which infringes this article is rendered void by virtue of article 85(2).

Article 85(3) does, however, allow for exemption of agreements and concerted practices which either improve production or distribution or promote technical or economic progress, provided they do so with the minimum of uncompetitive effect. The commission has sole power to grant exemptions which it does by declaring in a published decision that the prohibition in article 85(1) is inapplicable. The exemption lasts for a specified period which can be extended.

If a firm is in doubt as to whether the general prohibition under article 85(1) applies to an agreement it may notify the terms of the agreement to the commission for the purpose of obtaining 'negative clearance'. This is a declaration by the commission that, on the basis of the facts at its disposal, there are no grounds for it to intervene under article 85. Alternatively, if article 85(1) is applicable, a firm should notify its agreement and apply for an individual exemption, if it considers that the agreement satisfies the conditions laid down in article 85(3). Application for negative clearance exemption should be made on form A/B to the commission in Brussels.

In addition to exempting individual agreements, the commission has granted block exemptions in respect of certain categories of exclusive dealing and specialisation agreements. This means that a firm does not have to notify an agreement to the commission if it clearly satisfies the criteria and conditions set out in a block exemption regulation.

Under article 86 any abuse of a dominant position within the common market is prohibited insofar as it may affect trade between member states. The article does not define 'dominant position', but it does give examples of what may constitute an abuse such as imposing unfair purchase or selling prices or other unfair trading conditions, or applying dissimilar conditions to equivalent transactions with other trading parties.

The commission must give interested parties an opportunity to make representations to it when it is deciding whether there has been an infringement of article 85 or 86. Questions of law relating to the interpretation and implementation of the treaty may be referred to the European court of justice.

General guidance on the EEC rules of competition may be obtained from the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection but firms wanting guidance on their agreements should seek legal advice. Copies of form A/B

EEC policy calls for free and fair competition in intra-community trade.

The County of Hereford and Worcester

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.....

EEC 3

Directives and draft directives produced in the field of consumer protection and information

Protection against unfair or deceptive commercial practices. Work is proceeding on draft directives on the following: consumer credit, misleading advertising, door-to-door selling, correspondence courses, unit pricing, the range of standard prepackages and product liability.

Industrial sector. See the checklist of article 100 directives.

Foodstuffs. Community directives on cocoa and chocolate products, certain sugars, honey, fruit juices, preserved milk, erucic acid levels in food, foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses and coffee and chicory extracts have been adopted. Draft directives on labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs, jams, marmalades, fruit jellies and natural mineral waters are being discussed at council level. At commission level preliminary drafts on quick frozen foods caseins and caseinates, soft drinks, oils and fats have either been prepared or are anticipated shortly.

In addition there are proposals for a number of community directives covering food additives. To date directives have been adopted on antioxidants, colouring matters, emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners, gelling agents and preservatives. Draft directives have also been prepared on acids bases and salts, flavourings, starches and solvents.

Further community work is proceeding on materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. A framework directive and a specific directive (vinyl chloride monomer) have been adopted and proposals for further specific directives relating to individual materials and articles (ceramics and plastics) have been submitted to the council of ministers.

Veterinary medicines. Draft directives are under consideration in respect of veterinary medicinal products and on analytical pharmaci-toxicological and clinical standards and protocols in respect of the testing of veterinary medicinal products. Consideration is also being given to a draft directive dealing with the manufacture, sale and supply of animal feeding stuffs incorporating medicinal additives available on veterinary prescription.

The incorporation of medicinal additives in feeds without a veterinary prescription is controlled by directive 70/524/EEC on additives in feeding stuffs. This directive also controls the incorporation of nutritional and other non-medicinal additives.

Marketing of feeding stuffs. Community rules on the marketing of straight feeding stuffs on non-medicinal additives, undesirable substances and on sampling and analysis have been adopted. A draft directive concerning the marketing of compound feeding stuffs is under discussion and proposals on pesticide residues and on the use of certain products in feeding stuffs have been presented for discussion.

and the explanatory notes may be obtained from the department or the commission's London office.

If you decide to obtain legal advice, the overseas relations departments of the Law Society in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland will be able to give you the names of suitable firms of solicitors to approach. There are also publications which you may find helpful (See publications list).

Exclusive dealing agreements

Is it true that it is permissible for my company to appoint an exclusive distributor for a part of the common market but that we cannot prevent him from supplying customers outside his territory?

EEC regulation 67/67, the life of which has been extended until 1982, exempts certain categories of exclusive dealing agreements from the prohibition contained in article 85(1). Restrictions may be imposed on the exclusive dealer not to manufacture or distribute competing products and to refrain from seeking business from outside the territory covered by the contract, but no restriction may be imposed on the dealer to refuse to supply customers who approach him from outside his territory with orders. Attempts to grant distributors absolute territorial protection, for example, by restricting parallel trade by the imposition of export bans and similar measures have been consistently condemned by the commission and decisions referred to the European Court of Justice have been upheld.

In February 1978 the commission published the draft of a proposed regulation to amend regulation 67/67 (*Official Journal* C31, 7 February 1978) as it considered the circumstances on which it was based had changed. The commission has been discussing its proposals with interested parties and it is not yet known when the new regulation will come into force.

Competition law and small firms

Are there any special provisions in the field of EEC competition law to assist small and medium-sized firms?

The European commission appreciates the importance of small and medium-sized undertakings in the community and has taken a number of measures to assist them within the context of competition policy.

For example, in 1970 the commission published a notice covering agreements of minor importance which it considered did not fall under article 85(1) of the treaty. It fixed limits below which the rules on restrictive agreements prohibited by article 85(1) were generally not considered applicable. In 1977 the notice was revised (*Official Journal*, C313, 29 December 1977) and the upper limit of aggregate annual turnover of the participating undertakings was raised from 15 million units of account (mua) – 20 million for agreements between trading enterprises – to 50 million units of account (for all sectors) provided that the combined market share of the firms involved does not exceed 5 per cent in a substantial part of the common market. Agreements satisfying the conditions set out in the notice can still be caught by article 85(1) if, exceptionally, competition in the common market is appreciably restricted.

Regulation 2779/72 granted exemption under article 85(3) to certain specialisation agreements which did not exceed specified aggregate market shares: it was due to expire on 31 December 1977 but its validity has been extended for a further five years and its scope widened by regulation 2903/77. The largest aggregate market share which may be held by firms qualifying for exemption is increased from 10 to 15 per cent in a substantial part of the common market, and their maximum aggregate annual turnover is increased from 150 million units of account to 300 mua. The commission believes that these changes should be of particular benefit to medium-sized firms which are not members of large corporate groups.

The commission notice issued in 1968 concerning agreements in the field of co-operation between enterprises (*Official Journal* C75 of 29 July 1968) is also of interest to small and medium-sized firms, although not exclusively so. The notice provides useful guidance on the considerations the commission takes into account when interpreting article 85(1) of the treaty in relation to inter-firm co-operation. In particular the commission takes the view that co-operation between enterprises cannot restrict competition if the firms would not normally be in competition with each other, but it offers advice, too, on the commission's attitude towards specific forms of co-operation – for example, research and development, joint execution of orders, joint selling, joint after-sales and repair services.

Copyright law

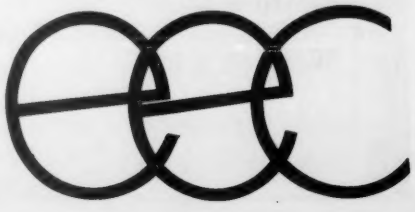
Has EEC membership affected United Kingdom copyright law?

The nine member states of the EEC have enjoyed a copyright relationship with each other for many years by virtue of their membership of the Berne copyright convention. This convention lays down a reasonable copyright code and requires each member state to give to the nationals of other member states the same protection as it gives to its own citizens. As a result the measure of protection in the EEC varies from state to state but generally corresponds with that given in the United Kingdom by the Copyright Act 1956. EEC membership therefore made little impact so far as copyright law is concerned. As with patents, however, copyright licensing agreements are subject to the EEC rules of competition. Agreements, eg licences and assignments of industrial property and copyright, whenever entered into, may be caught by the provisions of articles 85 and 86 of the treaty of Rome if they affect trade between member states of the community.

Consumer protection

What action has been taken by the EEC for the protection of the consumer?

In April 1975, a preliminary programme for consumer protection and information, prepared after consultation with government



experts from member states, was adopted by the council. The programme set out priorities for action in five fields: health and safety, unfair and deceptive commercial practices, complaint advice and redress, consumer information and education, and consumer representation.

A series of directives has been prepared to deal with problems identified in the fields of health and safety, and unfair and deceptive commercial practices. These are listed opposite.

The commission is studying the question of labelling, a primary source of information to consumers, in great detail (see community standards). Work is proceeding on the harmonisation of price statistics and on investigating ways and means of providing more rapid and comprehensive information on prices. A special administrative unit has been created in the commission to deal with consumer education and information for consumer associations. Regular meetings are arranged between the information services of the commission and representatives of the media specialising in consumer affairs.

Preparatory work is continuing in the field of complaint, advice and redress and consumer representation. Symposia have been held at the universities of Montpellier and Louvain on consumer affairs. A report entitled 'The judicial and quasi-judicial means of consumer protection' was produced and published by the commission in 1976 (HMSO price £5.60).

Contacts . . .

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection
Fair Trading Division
Millbank Tower
Millbank, London SW1P 4QU

Rules of competition
01-211 5122

General questions on the EEC programme for consumer protection
01-211 5132

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Great Westminster House
Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE

Consumer protection (foodstuffs)
01-216 6311

Government Buildings
Garrison Lane
Chessington, Surrey KT9 2LW

Veterinary medicines and medicated animal feeding stuffs
01-397 9121 ext. 112

Eagle House
90-96 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6HT

Marketing of feeding stuffs
01-626 1515

Commission of the European Communities
20 Kensington Palace Gardens
London W8 4QQ
01-727 8090

Company law and insurance

Company law

I understand the EEC is making changes in company law. How will they affect my business?

By October 1978 the EEC had adopted five instruments relating to company law.

Those with the least impact for the United Kingdom are; the first directive, which was incorporated in UK law through section 9 of the European Communities Act 1972; the recently adopted third directive, which is expected to have relatively limited effect on existing merger practice in the United Kingdom; and the convention on mutual recognition of companies, forms and legal persons, which has not so far been ratified by the United Kingdom.

Perhaps the instruments with the most effect for British businessmen are the second and fourth directives. The recently introduced companies bill contains the provisions of the second directive, which requires public companies to have a minimum share capital, and for a distinction to be made between the names of private and public companies. Full details of the fourth directive, which provides rules for the uniform preparation, presentation and publication of company accounts, were published in *Trade and Industry* on 11 August 1978. A consultative document on the implementation of the directive in the UK will be published by the Department of Trade early in 1979.

Further proposals for the harmonisation of company law within the community are contained in a number of draft instruments (see table below which shows the stage reached by October 1978). The main objectives of the harmonisation programme are to encourage the free movement of capital by providing equivalent safeguards, the removal of obstacles to cross-frontier co-operation, and to enable investors to make investment decisions without their choice being affected by differences between national laws.

All these proposals need to be discussed in depth by all the member states and it is unlikely that the full programme will be implemented in the immediate future. In particular, the fifth draft directive on the structure of companies and the draft regulation on a European companies statute present many difficulties which are unlikely to be resolved quickly. The United Kingdom's attitude will probably depend very much on the outcome following the proposals published in the government's white paper on industrial democracy in May 1978.

Proposed or adopted company law legislation

Instrument	Present stage (October 1978)
First directive on disclosure, nullity and powers of companies	Adopted before UK membership and implemented in treaty of accession
Second directive on company capital	Adopted in December 1976
Third directive on mergers	Adopted in October 1978
Fourth directive on annual accounts	Adopted in July 1976
Fifth draft directive on structure of companies	Work on directive in abeyance pending full discussion of 1975 consultative 'green paper' on board structure and employee participation. Assembly and ESC views awaited
Sixth draft directive on prospectuses	The third reading by a council working group is nearing completion
Seventh draft directive on group accounts	Council working group commenced first reading in September 1978
Convention on mutual recognition of companies, firms and legal persons	Agreed by six, awaiting adaptation for new member States
Draft convention on international mergers	Progress has been slow but it is expected that the second reading will be completed by the end of 1978
Draft convention on bankruptcy	Substantive negotiations are now in progress and are expected to be completed by April 1979
Draft regulation on European co-operation grouping	A revised draft has been published following assembly and ESC views
Draft regulation on European companies statute	A council working group has commenced the first reading. Future progress is expected to be slow

Note:
Preliminary work is also taking place in the commission on a number of matters including unit trusts, qualification of auditors, listing requirements for securities, groups of companies, takeovers, transaction conduct, patents etc.

Contact points are given at the end of the chapter

Lloyds in London. EEC is abolishing many restrictions on insurance business within the community.

Insurance legislation

What is the EEC doing about harmonisation of insurance legislation and administrative practices?

EEC directive 64/225 abolishing restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of re-insurance and retrocession was in force before the UK joined the community and was adopted by this country on its accession. Also in force at that time was EEC directive 72/166 on the approximation of laws of member states relating to compulsory motor insurance against civil liability and the obligation to take out such insurance. Certain amendments were negotiated by the UK and this directive has been in force here since January 1974.

EEC directive 73/239 relating to freedom of establishment in non-life insurance was adopted in July 1973 and came into force on 31 January 1976. It co-ordinates rules for the authorisation and supervision of insurance undertakings. The definition of the unit of account as used in this directive was subsequently changed, by EEC directive 76/580,

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from a gold-related basis to that of the European unit of account based on a 'basket' of community currencies.
EEC directive 77/92 on transitional measures to facilitate the freedom of establishment and services for insurance intermediaries was adopted on 31 December 1976 and came into force on 30 June 1978. This directive introduced provisions for the mutual recognition of their qualifications; thus UK insurance brokers, agents and subagents who can produce evidence of the practical business experience defined in the directive will be able to apply to the Department of Trade for a certificate enabling them to operate in other community countries.
The EEC directive on the co-ordination of regulations relating to community co-insurance operations was adopted on 30 May 1978. Its provisions will facilitate the conclusion of community co-insurance contracts for large risks between companies in different member states. At present, certain member states agree to co-insurance only at national level.
Draft directives at present under consideration would:

☐ co-ordinate regulations in respect of freedom of establishment for life assurance (which would parallel EEC directive 73/239). (Adoption imminent).

☐ further co-ordinate measures to facilitate freedom of establishment in non-life insurance and take the first step in facilitating freedom of services in non-life insurance

☐ co-ordinate regulations relating to the winding-up of insurance undertakings

☐ co-ordinate certain provisions regulating insurance contracts which would facilitate the sale of insurance by means of services.
The commission has under consideration the preparation of additional draft directives which could amend or extend provisions relating to credit and suretyship insurance, legal expenses insurance and health insurance. In addition there are draft directives at various stages which do not deal specifically with insurance but will nevertheless affect insurance transactions. The most important are the draft directives on misleading and unfair advertising and on contracts negotiated away from business premises – the so-called 'doorstep selling' directive. Both are currently under consideration within the council.

Setting up a company

We are considering setting up a company in Holland or Belgium. Where can I find information on the legal and administrative problems in these countries?

At present most of the requirements relating to company formation, taxation and administrative controls in individual member states are determined by national or regional legislation. For details, you should get in touch with the appropriate authority in the country or countries concerned.
The Department of Trade's OTAR Section can provide brief summaries of national requirements in the form of handouts for most of the EEC countries. Many of the large clearing banks can also provide useful information.

Contacts . . .

Department of Trade,
Sanctuary Buildings,
16-20 Great Smith Street,
London SW1P 3DB

Companies
01-215 3502

Insurance
01-215 5931.

Department of Trade,
Export House,
50 Ludgate Hill,
London EC4M 7HU

National requirements for setting up a company in the EEC
01-248 5757
ext. 288, 423, 466, 467.

Authorities to be approached in other member states

Belgium
Ministère des Affaires Economiques,
Square de Meeus 23,
B-1040 Bruxelles

Denmark
Regional Development Administration
(Direktorate for Egusudvikling),
Skoletorvet,
DK-8600 Silkeborg

France
Ministère de L'Economie et des Finances,
42 rue de Clichy,
Paris 9 ème

Irish Republic
Industrial Development Authority,
Lansdowne House,
Ballsbridge,
Dublin 4.

Italy
Ministero del Tesoro,
via XX Settembre 97,
I-00187 Roma.

Luxembourg
Ministère des Affaires Economiques,
19 rue Beaumont,
Luxembourg.

Netherlands
Ministerie van economische Zaken,
Directoraat-General voor
Industrie en Handel,
Bezuidenhoutseweg 30,
Den Haag.

West Germany
Because of the federal nature of the country, initial approaches should be made to the DoT in London. Information about development incentives is obtained from the local development authority at the following addresses:

Schleswig-Holstein:
Wirtschaftsbeförderungsgesellschaft
Schleswig-Holstein mbH,
23 Kiel,
Lorenzendam 21.

Hamburg:
Behoerde für Wirtschaft und Verkehr,
Wirtschaftsberatungsdienst,
2 Hamburg 11,
Alter Steinweg 4.

Bremen:
Referat für Gewerbe-und
Industrieansiedlung beim
Senator für Wirtschaft und
Aussendhandel,
2800 Bremen 1,
Bahnhofplatz 29.

Lower Saxony:
Regierungspresident,
216 Stade, Am Sande 1
(Ansiedlungsflaeche).

West Berlin:
Zentralstelle für Industrieansiedlung,
1 Berlin 62, Martin-Luther-Str 105.

North Rhine Westphalia:
Gesellschaft für
Wirtschaftforderung in
Nordrhein-Westfalen mbH,
4 Düsseldorf, Königsallee 100.

Hessen:
Hessische
Landesentwicklungs-und
treuhandgesellschaft mbH,
62 Wiesbaden, Bahnofstrasse 55-57.

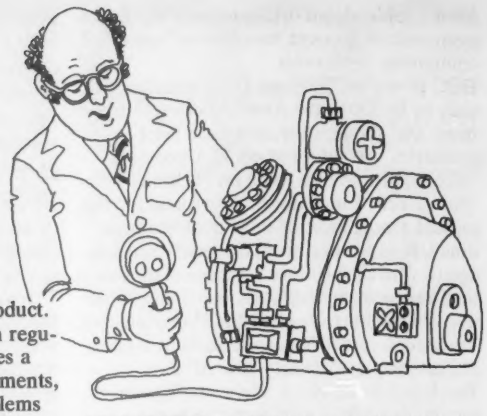
Rhineland Pfälz:
Rheinland-Pfälzische
Gesellschaft für
Wirtschaftsförderung mbH,
65 Mainz, Schillerplatz 7.

Saar:
Gesellschaft für
Wirtschaftsförderung Saar mbH,
66 Saarbrucken 3, Uhlandstr 5.

Bavaria:
Referat für
Industriestandatberatung Bayer,
Stadtsministerium für
Wirtschaft und Verkehr,
8 München 22,
Prinzregentenstr 28.

Baden Württemberg:
Wirtschaftsminister des Landes,
Baden-Württemberg für Fragen der
Wirtschaftsförderung,
7000 Stuttgart 1, Theodor Heuss 4.

Community standards



Harmonisation

How can I keep up to date with the elmination of technical barriers to trade within the EEC?
A checklist of proposed, approved and adopted community legislation on the harmonisation of technical standards under article 100 of the treaty of Rome is kept up to date and published quarterly in the European community news section of *Trade and Industry*. The list opposite shows the situation in November 1978. (For information about environmental directives as they relate to industry see the following question.)
The 'L' series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* carries the text of adopted directives and the 'C' series carries the text of commission proposals as first submitted to the council. The preliminary drafts, which are working documents for commission working groups, and council revisions of commission proposals are not published. The official journal is obtainable from HMSO.
Technical standards directives published before UK acession to the EEC are contained in volume 12 of the 'Subject Editions of the Secondary Legislation of the European Communities' (see list of publications).
If you want further information on community work in a particular product sector you should contact the appropriate division in the government department sponsoring your industry or your trade association.

Environmental directives

I understand there are a number of EEC directives and proposals on environmental matters. Where can I obtain a list of those likely to affect industry?
A check list of EEC directives and proposals on environmental protection likely to have most impact on industry is published in *Trade and Industry* twice a year. The list on page 78 shows the situation in October 1978. For more detailed information about any particular measure you should get in touch with the appropriate Whitehall sponsoring division. You will usually find that trade associations are also fully up to date with relevant developments in EEC matters.

Overseas technical requirements

I intend to export engineering products to various EEC countries and understand they must comply with certain national regulations and technical requirements. Where can I get details of these?
This information is available from Technical Help to Exporters (THE), a service established in 1966 by the British Standards Institution with the support of the government. THE is geared specifically to supply exporters with information on all aspects of overseas technical requirements and, by so doing, help British exporters gain the most favourable marketing situation for their product. THE supplies information on foreign regulations and approval systems, provides a translation service for technical documents, assists with specific engineering problems and produces a wide range of publications. These services are available to both members of THE and non-members. Member companies do, however, enjoy reduced charges and a more comprehensive service including use of library facilities. The annual membership fee is £75; there is an additional £15 registration fee for new members.

CEN and Cenelec

Can you give me details of the standards organisations CEN and Cenelec?
CEN and Cenelec are regional standards organisations which work to remove obstacles to trade caused by differing technical requirements.
CEN (Comité Européen de normalisation) is the European committee for standardisation whose members are the standards bodies of the EEC and Efta countries and Spain. CEN standards are adopted by majority voting and once adopted they are published as the national standards of the countries which have approved them.
Cenelec (Comité Européen de normalisation electrotechnique) is the European committee for electrotechnical standardisation; its members are similar to those of CEN. Cenelec published standards are also adopted by majority voting and member states are then obliged to incorporate these in their national standards. Broadly speaking, Cenelec aims to base its harmonisation work on the publications of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), while CEN is linked in the same way with the international organisation for standards (ISO). For further information, contact the UK representative through the British Standards Institution.

Safety regulations

My company manufacturers a wide range of household electrical appliances which we now intend exporting to EEC countries. How can I find details of standards and safety regulations to which they must conform?
Technical Help to Exporters has published a survey giving details of standards and approval requirements for household electrical appliances and similar products in each EEC country. The relevant national standards and approval requirements are gradually being brought into line with those produced by the International Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment (CEE) and the survey concentrates on appliances and equipment coming within the scope of international specifications IEC/65/CEE 1, CEE 10 and CEE 11.
The main part of the survey is divided into three sections: electronic and related equipment, motor-operated appliances, and heating and cooking appliances. Each section contains tables detailing the national safety and performance standards applicable to individual EEC countries and indicates adherence to, and deviation from the relevant CEE specifications. Other tables in the survey include electricity supplies and single phase power limitations; usage of flexible cables; appliances construction class and related plugs; national approval situation and appropriate authorities, applications forms and certification schemes. There are also reproductions of all approval marks together with addresses of the relevant organisations and information on their areas of responsibility. Copies of the survey, price £18 to THE members and £24 to non-members, are available from Technical Help to Exporters.

Dangerous substances

Where can I get information about EEC regulations for the packaging and labelling of dangerous substances?
Regulations were issued as a statutory instrument on 1 March 1978 (SI 1978 209) which implement in Great Britain the provisions of EEC directive 67/548 on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances. The regulations take into account all amendments to the directive up to and including the fifth.
The regulations apply to some 800 prescribed dangerous substances commonly used in industry, many of which are classified as toxic. This is the first step towards producing a standardised scheme, under the EEC, for the labelling of all hazardous substances. A directive dealing with paints, varnishes, adhesives, printing inks, etc, has recently been adopted and member states have two years in which to introduce implementing legislation. Work is also in progress on pesticides, solvents and a wide range of household products which can be dangerous in the home if not properly used.
It will be the responsibility of suppliers to package and label hazardous substances in accordance with the regulations. Manufacturers or importers will be required to attach labels before supplying wholesale or retail outlets. Wholesalers and retailers will still have an obligation to ensure that products are correctly labelled before supplying them to users but in practice the manufacturer's label

Continued on page 76

Article 100: checklist of draft and adopted directives

This checklist shows the status in October 1978 of the directives proposed, approved, or adopted under article 100 of the treaty of Rome. A revised list is published in *Trade and Industry* quarterly. Asterisks indicate where changes in the status of documents have occurred since the last checklist was published.

A word on terminology: a preliminary draft is really nothing more than a working document for commission working groups and may appear in any number of revisions. A commission proposal is the final version of the draft as submitted to the council of ministers. It too may undergo revision as a result of representations by member states at council meetings and may even be remitted to the commission for further elaboration.

A directive does not have direct internal effect, but creates obligations on the governments of the member states to ensure that its requirements are strictly and fully implemented, where necessary by national legislation. Once adopted, council directives may be adapted to technical progress by directives issued either by the commission or, if necessary, by the council on a proposal from the commission. Texts of adopted directives are published in the L (legislation) series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, published by HMSO, and the text of commission proposals in the C (information and notices) series; preliminary drafts and council revisions of commission proposals are not published. In the list, the dates of issue of the *Official Journal* containing texts of adopted and proposed directives are given where they are known. Texts of adopted directives published before 1 January 1973 (together with all other pre-accession community legislation) were issued in a series of special editions of the *Official Journal* (see publications list).

Contact: Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Metrology, Quality Assurance and Standards Division, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-211 4275.

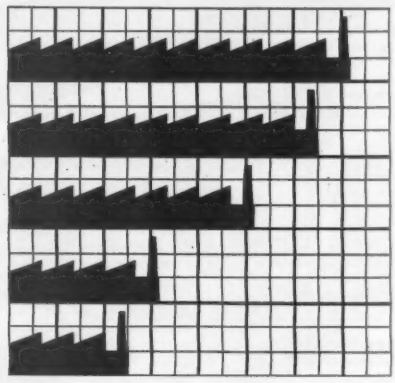
Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Motor vehicles		
Type approval*	70/156/EEC of 6.2.70	Directive (*OJ* 23.2.70)
	COM(76)721 FINAL	Commission amending proposal (*OJ* 2.2.77)
	78/315/EEC of 21.12.77	Directive (*OJ 28.3.78*)
	78/547/EEC of 12.6.78	Directive (*OJ* 26.6.78)
Rear registration plates	70/222/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (*OJ* 6.4.70)
Sound level and exhaust system	70/157/EEC of 6.2.70	Directive (*OJ* 23.2.70)
	Adapted to technical progress by 73/350/EEC of 7.11.73	Commission directive (*OJ* 22.11.73)
	77/212/EEC of 8.3.77	Directive amending 70/157/EEC (*OJ* 12.3.77)
Fuel tanks and rear protective devices	70/221/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (*OJ* 6.4.70)
	XI/249/75	Preliminary draft for adaptation to technical progress
	XI/260/75 Rev 2	Preliminary draft for further adaptation to technical progress
Audible warning devices	70/388/EEC of 27.7.70	Directive (*OJ* 10.8.70)
Air pollution by gases from positive ignition (spark ignition) engines*	70/220/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (*OJ* 6.4.70)
	Adapted to technical progress by 74/290/EEC of 28.4.74	Directive (*OJ* 15.6.74)
	77/102/EEC of 30.11.76	Commission directive adapting 70/220/EEC (*OJ* 3.2.77 L32)
	COM(78)858 FINAL	Further commission directive adapting 70/220/EEC
Steering equipment	70/311/EEC of 8.6.70	Directive (*OJ* 18.5.70)
Doors	70/387/EEC of 27.7.70	Directive (*OJ* 10.8.70)
Direction indicator lamps	76/759/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Suppression of radio interference produced by spark ignition engines	72/245/EEC of 20.6.72	Directive (*OJ* 6.7.72)
Installation of lighting and light signalling devices	76/756/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Windscreen-wiper and windscreen-washer systems *	COM(76)571 FINAL	Commission proposal
	78/318/EEC of 21.12.77	Directive (*OJ* 28.3.78) and corrigendum (*OJ* 19.7.78)
Field of vision*	COM(75)619 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* C54 of 8.3.76)
	77/649/EEC of 27.9.77	Directive (*OJ* 19.10.77) and corrigendum (*OJ* 19.10.77)
Rear-view mirrors	71/127/EEC of 1.3.71	Directive (*OJ* 22.3.71)
	XI/453/76	Preliminary draft
Electrical connections between vehicles and their trailers	COM(68)633 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Reverse and speedometer equipment	75/443/EEC of 26.6.75	Directive (*OJ* 26.7.75)
Electrical circuits	Work not started	
Maximum speed (method of determination)	Work not started	
Braking devices	71/320/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (*OJ* 6.9.71)
	Adapted to technical progress by 74/132/EEC of 11.2.74	Commission directive (*OJ* 19.3.74)
	Adapted further to technical progress by 75/524/EEC of 25.7.75	Commission directive (*OJ* 8.9.75) and corrigendum (*OJ* 23.9.75)
Safety glass	COM(72)981 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 16.11.72)
Interior fittings (interior part of the passenger compartment other than interior rear view mirrors, layout of controls, roof or sliding roof, backrest and rear part of seats)*	74/60/EEC of 17.12.73	Directive (*OJ* 11.2.74)
	78/632/EEC of 19.5.78	Commission directive adapting to Technical Progress Council directive 74/60/EEC
Arrangement of foot controls	XI/341/75	Preliminary draft
Identification of controls tell-tales and indicators	COM(76)571 FINAL	Commission proposal
	78/316/EEC	Directive (*OJ* 28.3.78 L81/3)
Tyres	COM(76)712 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 14.2.77)
Mechanical coupling equipment between vehicles and trailers	XI/14/77	Preliminary draft
Anchorages for safety belts	76/115/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (*OJ* 30.1.76)
Emission of pollutants by motor vehicles with diesel-fuelled (compression ignition) engines	72/306/EEC of 2.8.72	Directive (*OJ* 20.8.72)
	Corrigendum to 72/306/EEC	(*OJ* 23.11.77)
External projections	74/483/EEC of 17.9.74	Directive (*OJ* 2.10.74)
Head-restraints of seats	COM(74)2180 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 14.4.75)
Devices to prevent the unauthorised use of motor vehicles	74/61/EEC of 17.12.73	Directive (*OJ* 11.2.74)
Strength of seats and their anchorages	74/408/EEC of 22.7.74	Directive (*OJ* 12.8.74)
Behaviour of the steering mechanism in the event of impact	74/297/EEC of 4.6.74	Directive (*OJ* 20.6.74)
Safety belts and restraint systems	77/541/EEC of 28.6.77	Directive (*OJ* 29.8.77)
Statutory plates and inscriptions their location and method of attachment*	76/114/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (*OJ* 30.1.76)
	COM(78)547 FINAL of 19.5.78	Commission directive adapting 76/114/EEC to technical progress
	78/507/EEC of 19.5.78	Commission directive (*OJ* 13.6.78)
Windscreen defrosting and demisting systems *	COM(76)571 FINAL	Commission proposal
	78/317/EEC of 21.12.77	Directive (*OJ* 28.3.78) and corrigendum (*OJ* 19.7.78)
Interior fittings – seats (other than strength of seats and anchorages)	Work not yet started	
Special provision for public transport vehicles	XI/347/76	Preliminary draft
Special provisions for taxis	Work not started	
Special provisions for goods vehicles	XI/1042/76	Preliminary draft
Towing-devices	77/389/EEC of 18.5.77	Directive (*OJ* 13.6.77)
Legs of trailers and semi-trailers	XI/508/73 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Reflex reflectors	76/757/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Front fog lamps and filament lamps	76/762/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Rear registration plate lamps	76/760/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
End-outline marker lamps, front position (side) lamps, rear position (side) lamps, and stop lamps	76/758/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Headlamps	76/761/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Rear fog lamps	77/538/EEC of 28.6.77	Directive (*OJ* 29.8.77)
Parking lamps	77/540/EEC of 28.6.77	Directive (*OJ* 29.8.77)
Reversing lamps	77/539/EEC of 28.6.77	Directive (*OJ* 29.8.77)
Hazard warning devices	Work not started	
Springs	Work not started	
Verification of fuel consumption	XI/702/76	Preliminary draft
Heating systems*	COM(76)702 (FINAL)	Commission proposal (*OJ* 14.2.77)
	78/548/EEC of 12.6.78	Directive (*OJ* 26.6.78)
Wheel guards*	COM(76)702 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 14.2.77)
	78/549/EEC of 12.6.78	Directive (*OJ* 26.6.78)
Weights and dimensions	COM(76)701 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 20.1.77)
Tractors and agricultural machinery		
Type approval	74/150/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (*OJ* 28.3.74)
Maximum design speed and load platforms	74/152/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (*OJ* 28.3.74)
Certain parts and characteristics	74/151/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (*OJ* 28.3.74)
Projecting parts	XI/48/74	Preliminary draft following reconsideration of COM(68)565 FINAL
Towable load	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal referred back for further consideration
Rear-view mirrors	74/346/EEC of 25.6.74	Directive (*OJ* 15.7.74)
Lighting and light signalling devices	COM(74)895 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 13.9.74)
Steering equipment	75/321/EEC of 20.5.75	Directive (*OJ* 9.6.75)
Power connection for lighting and light signalling devices	75/323/EEC of 20.5.75	Directive (*OJ* 9.6.75)
Suppression of radio interference produced by spark-ignition engines	75/322/EEC of 20.5.75	Directive (*OJ* 9.6.75)
Driver's seat *	XI/604/76	Preliminary draft
	XI/693/76	Preliminary draft
	III/403/78	Further preliminary draft
	C229/16 (No COM FINAL No issued)	Commission proposal to council of 26.9.77
	76/763/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Passenger seats	76/763/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Coupling between tractor and trailer	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal referred back for further consideration

Contact points are given at the end of the chapter

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Braking devices	76/432/EEC of 6.4.76	Directive (OJ 8.5.76)
Safety glass	XI/299/74	Preliminary draft
Emmission of pollutants from diesel engines	77/537/EEC of 28.6.77	Directive (OJ 29.8.77)
Tyres	Work not yet started	
Power take-off	III/401/78-FR	Preliminary draft
Field of vision and windscreen wipers	74/347/EEC of 25.6.74	Directive (OJ 15.7.74)
Location and attachment of statutory plates and inscriptions	Work started but no papers yet available	
Length, width and unladen height	Work started but no papers yet available	
Maximum authorised weight on each axle and distribution of weight between axles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Maximum vertical load applied to mechanical coupling devices	XI/509/73	Preliminary draft
Speed governor	Work started but no papers yet available	
Reverse gear	III/247/78	Preliminary draft
Rollover protection structures *	77/536/EEC of 28.6.77	Directive (OJ 29.8.77)
	XI/1036/76 Rev 1	Preliminary Draft Technical annexes
	III/794/77	Modification of XI/1036/76 Rev 1
	COM(78)389 FINAL	Commission proposal
Other means of protection against the weather	Work started but no papers yet available	
Location, identification and operation of controls	XI/44/74	Preliminary draft
	III/340/78	Further preliminary draft
Coupling hooks *	III/1199/77	Preliminary draft
(Front coupling devices)	COM(78)385 FINAL	Commission Proposal
Driver-perceived noise level	77/311/EEC of 29.3.77	Directive (OJ 28.4.77)
Headlamps and incandenscent electric filament lamps *	III/245/78-EN	Commission proposal (OJ 22.8.78)
End-outline marker lamps	COM(78)380 FINAL	
Front position (side) lamps		
Rear position (side) lamps		
Stop lamps		
Direction indicator lamps		
Reflex reflectors		
Rear registration plate lamps		
Front fog lamps and filament lamps for such lamps		
Rear fog lamps		
Reversing lamps		
Parking lamps		
Metrological		
General directive	71/316/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
	72/427/EEC of 19.12.72	Amending directive (OJ 28.12.72)
Clinical mercury-in-glass maximum reading thermometers	76/764/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
Medium accuracy bar and cylindrical weights	71/317/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
Measuring of the standard mass per storage volume of grain	71/347/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Calibration of the tanks of vessels	71/349/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Material measures of length *	73/362/EEC of 19.11.73	Directive (OJ 5.12.73)
	III/771/77 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
		Commission directive adapting 73/362/EEC to technical progress
	COM(78)134 FINAL	Commission proposal
	78/629/EEC of 19.6.78	Directive (OJ 29.7.78)
Non-automatic weighing machines	73/360/EEC of 19.11.73	Directive (OJ 5.12.73)
	76/696/EEC of 27.7.76	Commission directive: Technical progress adaptation (OJ 27.8.76)
Electrical energy	76/891/EEC of 4.11.76	Directive (OJ 4.12.76)
Meters for liquids other than water	71/319/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 26.7.71)
Measuring systems for liquids other than water	77/313/EEC of 5.4.77	Directive (OJ 28.4.77)
Ancillary equipment for meters for liquids other than water	71/348/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Gas volume meters	71/318/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
	Adapted to technical progress by 74/331/EEC of 12.6.74	Commission directive (OJ 12.7.74)
	XI/355/76 Rev 3	Preliminary draft
		Second technical progress adaptation
	78/365/EEC of 31/3/78	Commission directive (OJ L104 of 18.4.78)
Making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids	75/106/EEC of 19.12.74	Directive (OJ 15.2.75)
	XI/948/76	Draft amending directive
	XI/1082/76	Preliminary draft technical adaptation
	COM(77)455 FINAL	Commission amending proposal (OJ 19.10.77)
Bottles used as measuring containers	75/107/EEC of 19.12.74	Directive (OJ 15.2.75)
Cold water meters	75/33/EEC of 17.12.74	Directive (OJ 20.1.75)
Hot water meters	XI/996/76 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
	COM(77)495 FINAL	Commission proposal
Thermal energy meters	III/214/77	Preliminary draft
Road and rail transport tanks for use as measuring containers		Commission proposal (OJ 13.9.74) withdrawn (OJ 3.2.77 C26)
Taximeters	77/95/EEC of 21.12.76	Directive (OJ 31.1.77)
Alcoholmeters and alcohol hydrometers	76/765/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
	Corrigenda	(OJ 5.3.77)
Alcohol tables	76/766/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Saccharimeters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Continuous totalising weighing machines	75/410/EEC of 24.6.75	Directive (OJ 14.7.75)
Instruments for determining the fat content of dairy produce	Work started but no papers yet available	
Metallic manometers	III/1919/72	Preliminary draft in abeyance. Further work in hand
Apparatus for measuring arterial pressure	Work started but no papers yet available	
Weights of from 1 mg to 50 kg of above medium accuracy	74/148/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 28.3.74)
Instruments for measuring moisture content of grain	XI/86/74	Preliminary draft
Electronic devices incorporated or associated with measuring instruments	XI/667/76 Rev 4	Preliminary draft
	III/379/78-F	Further preliminary draft
Units of measurement	71/354/EEC of 18.10.71	Directive (OJ 29.10.71)
	76/770/EEC of 27.7.76	Amending directive (OJ 27.9.76)
	Corrigenda to 76/770/EEC	(OJ 14.12.76)
	III/92/78-EN	Preliminary draft
Check-weighing and grading machines	COM(75)573 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 8.3.76)
Making up by weight or by volume of certain prepackaged products	76/211/EEC of 20.1.76	Directive (OJ 21.2.76 L46)
	III/348/78	Preliminary draft for adaptation to technical progress
Differential pressure gasmeters	Work not yet started	
Ranges of nominal quanitities permitted for certain prepackaged products	COM(76)384 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 18.8.76)
Scales of charges for the testing of gas meters	COM(74)776 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 1.7.74)
Instruments for measuring pollution of air	Work not yet started	
Tyre pressure gauges	Work started but no papers yet available	
Electrical		
Electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits	73/23/EEC of 19.2.73	Directive (OJ 26.3.73)
Electro-medical equipment Medical X-ray equipment	COM(74)2178 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 12.2.75)
Electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (framework directive)	76/117/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (OJ 30.1.76)
Electrical equipment for use in explosive atmospheres (special directive)	XI/508/75	Preliminary draft
	XI/1119/76 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
	XI/79/77	Amendment
	XI/80/77	Amendment
	COM(77)660 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 6.1.78)
Radio interference caused by electrical household appliances, portable tools and similar equipment	76/889/EEC of 4.11.76	Directive (OJ 4.12.76)
	Corrigendum	(OJ 28.4.77 L105)
Suppression of radio interference from fluorescent lighting luminaries	76/890/EEC of 4.11.76	Directive (OJ 4.12.76)
	Corrigendum	(OJ 28.4.77 L105)
Suppression of radio interference from radio and television sets	COM(73)569 FINAL	Commission proposal
Suppression of radio interference from industrial, scientific and medical equipment	COM(74)1181 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 6.3.75)
Plugs and sockets	XI/685/76	Preliminary draft withdrawn, revision in preparation
Textiles		
Textile names	71/307/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 16.8.71)
	75/36/EEC of 17.12.74	Directive supplementing 71/307/EEC (OJ 20.1.75)
Quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures	72/276/EEC of 17.7.72	Directive (OJ 31.7.72)
Quantitative analysis of ternary fibre mixtures	73/44/EEC of 26.2.73	Directive (OJ 30.3.73)
Quantitative analysis mixtures of fibres of the same chemical nature	Work started but no papers yet available	
Elimination of foreign matter	Work started but no papers yet available	
Pressure vessels		
General directive	76/767/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
Seamless steel gas cylinders	COM(72)1689	Commission proposal
Aerosol dispensers	75/324/EEC of 20.5.75	Directive (OJ 9.6.75)
Seamless aluminium alloy gas cylinders	COM(74)966 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 13.9.74)
Welded unalloyed steel gas cylinders	COM(74)965 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 13.9.74)
Unfired pressure vessels of welded steel	XI/584/75	Preliminary draft
	XI/584/77 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
Shell boilers for producing steam or hot water	Work started but no papers yet available	
Dangerous substances and preparations		
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances	67/548/EEC of 27.6.67	Directive (OJ 16.8.67)
	73/146/EEC of 21.5.73	Amending directive (OJ 25.6.73)
	75/409/EEC of 24.6.75	Amending directive (OJ 14.7.75)

How to grow a business.



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Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
	76/907/EEC of 14.7.76	Commission directive adapting to technical progress 67/548/EEC (*OJ* 30.12.76)
	COM(76)433 FINAL	Commission amending proposal (*OJ* 5.11.76)
Classification, packaging and labelling of pesticides *	COM(74)2193 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 20.2.75)
	78/631/EEC of 26.6.78	Directive (*OJ* 29.7.78)
Approval and putting into circulation of agricultural pesticides	15.175/VI/69	Preliminary draft
	COM(76)427 FINAL	Commission proposal
Explosives	13269/III/70	Preliminary draft
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (solvents)	73/173/EEC of 4.6.73	Directive (*OJ* 11.7.73)
	III/Ex. XI/790/76 Rev 4	Draft amending directive
Classification, packaging and labelling of paints, varnishes, glues and related products	COM(75)311 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 23.7.75)
	77/728/EEC of 7.11.77	Directive (*OJ* 28.11.77)
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous products of general use in the home (household preparations)	XI/780/76	Preliminary draft
	XI/1/76 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Corrosives	Work started but no papers yet available	
Detergents	73/404/EEC of 22.11.73	Directive (*OJ* 17.12.73)
Methods of testing the biodegradability of anionic sufactants	73/405/EEC of 22.11.73	Directive (*OJ* 17.12.73)
Methods of testing the biodegradability of non-ionic surfactants	XI/315/76	Preliminary draft
	III/1293/77	Preliminary draft
Detergents – toxicity	Work in abeyance	
Restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations	76/769/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Restrictions on the marketing and use of certain types of asbestos fibre	III/366/77 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances not covered by original directive (67/548/EEC)	III/365/77	Preliminary draft
Lifts and lifting apparatus		
Certification and marking of wire ropes, chains and hooks	73/361/EEC of 19.11.73	Directive (*OJ* 5.12.73)
	76/434/EEC of 13.4.76	Commission directive (*OJ* 8.5.76) adapting 73/361/EEC to technical progress
Common provisions for lifting and mechancial handling appliances (general directive)	COM(75)336 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 29.9.75)
Tower cranes for building work	XI/276/76 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
	XI/882/76	Preliminary draft
Builders' hoists	Work started but no papers yet available	
Conveyor-belts	Work started but no papers yet available	
Electrically operated lifts	COM(75)336 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 29.9.75)
Powered industrial trucks	XI/768/76	Preliminary draft
Machine tools and machines		
Common provisions for the working of metals, wood, paper and other materials	XI/216/74 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
	COM(77)656 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 27.1.78)
Grinding wheels and grinding machines	XI/217/74	Preliminary draft
Portable grinding machines	XI/270/75	Preliminary draft (but now agreed to divide into 3 separate directives 9/3, 9/4, 9/5)
	COM(77)656 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 27.1.78)
Fixed grinding machines	Work started but no papers yet available	
Grinding wheels	Work started but no papers yet available	
Woodworking machines	Work started but no papers yet available	
Crystal glass		
Crystal glass	69/493/EEC of 15.12.69	Directive (*OJ* 29.12.69)
Oil pipelines		
Oil pipelines (construction)	COM(68)640 FINAL	Proposal withdrawn (*OJ* 3.2.77 C26)
Precious metals		
Articles made from precious metals	COM(75)607 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 16.1.76)
Gas appliances		
Framework directive for gas appliances and associated safety and control devices	COM(74)2179 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 16.6.75)
Instantaneous production of hot water for sanitary purposes	COM(74)2179 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 16.6.75)
Cookers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Central heating boilers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Gas governors	Work started but no papers yet available	
Independent space heaters	Work started but no papers yet available	

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Fertilisers		
General directive	76/116/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (*OJ* 30.1.76)
Sampling and methods of analysis	77/535/EEC of 22.6.77	Directive (*OJ* 22.8.77)
	III/213/78-EN	Directive adopted but not yet published
Marketing of high nitrogen content ammonium nitrate based fertiliser	COM(75)635 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 23.1.76)
Gas pipelines		
Gas pipelines (construction)	18.871/III/69	Preliminary draft withdrawn with oil pipelines (see 11/1)
Fuels		
Problem of the lead content of petrol *	COM(73)2050 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 31.1.74)
	78/611/EEC of 24.6.78	Directive (*OJ* 22.7.78)
Sulphur content of certain liquid fuels	75/716/EEC of 24.11.75	Directive (*OJ* 27.11.75)
Use of fuel-oils with aim of decreasing sulphurous emissions	COM(75)681 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 8.3.76)
	COM(77)407 FINAL	Commission amending proposal
Rubber and plastics		
Reinforced plastic tanks for carriage of dangerous substances by road	COM(71)1446 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 15.3.72)
Construction materials		
Cement	Work in abeyance	
Ceramic tiles	Work in abeyance	
Flat glass	XI/437/74	Preliminary draft
	III/1417/77-EN	Preliminary draft
PVC pipes	Work in abeyance	
Fire resistance	XI/790/75 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
	III/1202/77-EN	Preliminary draft
Water supply equipment	Work was proposed by the tripartite working group but the project was shelved	
Construction products * (Framework directive)	III/1098/77-EN	Preliminary draft
	III/1098/77 – E Rev 1	Preliminary draft
	III/613/78 – E	Draft council resolution on product priorities
	III/1098/77 – F Rev 2	Further preliminary draft
Safety of glass products intended for use in buildings	III/1438/77 – EN	Preliminary draft
Building and civil engineering equipment and machines		
General directive Determination of the noise produced by construction plant and equipment (alteration in title) Permissible sound level for pneumatic concrete-breakers and jackhammers	COM(74)2195 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 14.4.75)
Permissible sound emission level for tower cranes	COM(75)558 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 8.3.76)
Permissible sound level of grass cutting machines	XI/28/75 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
	III/1584/77 – EN	Preliminary draft
Permissible sound emission level for current generators for welding Permissible sound emission level for current generators for power supply	COM(75)558 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 8.3.76)
Noise emitted by air compressors	ENV/168/77 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
	COM(78)121 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* C94 of 19.4.78)
Permissible sound emission level for dozers, loaders, and excavators	Work started but no papers yet received	
(Site safety)		
Roll-over protective structures	XI/554/75	Preliminary draft
Falling-object protective structures	XI/555/75	Preliminary draft
Dimensions of operators' cabins	XI/556/75	Preliminary draft
Protecting guards and shields	XI/557/75	Preliminary draft
(Road safety)	Work started but no papers yet received	
Tower cranes: safety aspects	Work started but no papers yet received	
Mopeds		
Type approval	COM(72)1645 FINAL	Commission proposal
	COM(73)1732 FINAL	Commission amending proposal
Engines	Work started but no papers yet received	
Noise	Work started but no papers yet received	
Braking devices	XI/710/75	Preliminary draft
Motor cycles		
Type approval	COM(74)2177 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 20.2.75)
Permissible sound level and exhaust system *	COM(75)634 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* C54 of 8.3.76)
		Directive adopted but not yet published
Fuel system integrity	XI/567/75	Preliminary draft
Non military arms and ammunition	Work started but no papers yet received	

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THE SIGN OF SCOTLAND'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Firefighting equipment		
Portable fire extinguishers	Work started but no papers yet received	
Metal scaffolding		
Working metal scaffolds	XI/34/76	Preliminary draft suspended sine die
Packaging materials	Work not yet started	
Educational materials	Work not yet started	
Equipment using ionising rays	Work started but no papers yet received	
Protective clothing and equipment		
Protective helmets (industrial)	Work started but no papers yet received	
Safety helmets for motor vehicle drivers and their passengers	XI/227/75	Preliminary draft
Respiratory protective devices	Work started but no papers yet received	
Industrial safety belts and harnesses	Work started but no papers yet received	
Eye protectors	Work started but no papers yet received	
Protective footwear	Work started but no papers yet received	
Boats and their fittings		
Type approval	COM(76)393 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 24.8.76)
Pleasure craft made of reinforced plastic	XI/592/74	Preliminary draft
Cosmetics		
Cosmetic products	76/768/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Toys		
Toys safety requirements	XI/288/74	Preliminary draft
Noise emitted by domestic appliances	ENV/45/78 – FR	Preliminary draft

Food-law harmonisation directives

The following is a list of food-law harmonisation directives, which have been adopted or are under discussion in the European Economic Community.

Further information about the directives may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE. Food, Room 514, tel. 01-216 6420; food additives, Room 556, tel. 01-216 6114; materials etc, Room 555, tel. 01-216 7277.

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Food		
Cocoa and chocolate products	73/241/EEC of 24.7.73	Directive (*OJ* 16.8.73)
	74/411/EEC of 1.8.74	Amending directive (*OJ* 12.8.74)
	74/644/EEC of 19.12.74	Amending directive (*OJ* 28.12.74)
	75/155/EEC of 4.3.75	Amending directive (*OJ* 11.3.75)
	76/628/EEC of 20.7.76	Amending directive (*OJ* 16.8.76)
	4198/VI/76	Preliminary draft
	III/970/77	Preliminary draft
	COM(77)658 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 10.1.78)
	78/609/EEC of 29.6.78	Amending directive (*OJ* 22.7.78)
	COM(78)333 FINAL	Commission proposal
Eurcic acid levels in food	76/621/EEC of 20.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 28.7.76)
Certain sugars	73/437/EEC of 11.12.73	Directive (*OJ* 27.12.73)
	III/797/77	Preliminary draft
Certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk	76/118/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (*OJ* 30.1.76)
	COM(77)155 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 25.5.77)
Honey	74/409/EEC of 22.7.74	Directive (*OJ* 12.8.74)
Fruit juices and similar products	75/726/EEC of 17.11.75	Directive (*OJ* 1.12.75)
	COM(78)332 FINAL	Commission proposal
Natural mineral waters	COM(70)441 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 11.6.70)
Foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses	77/94/EEC of 21.12.76	Directive (*OJ* 31.1.77)
Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies	COM(75)419 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 4.9.75)
Coffee extracts and chicory extracts	77/436/EEC of 27.6.77	Directive (*OJ* 12.7.77)
Labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs	COM(76)107 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 22.4.76)
Tomato products		
tomato concentrates	1821/VI/76	Preliminary draft
preserved tomatoes	1822/VI/76	Preliminary draft
Processing and handling of quick frozen foods	III/576/77	Preliminary draft
Food additives		
Acids, bases and salts	2607/VI/76	Preliminary draft
Antioxidants	70/357/EEC of 13.7.70	Directive (*OJ* 18.7.70)
	74/412/EEC of 12.8.74	Amending directive (*OJ* 12.8.74)
	78/143/EEC of 30.1.78	Amending directive (*OJ* 15.2.78)
	III/212/78	Preliminary draft
	78/664/EEC of 25.7.78	Directive on specific criteria of purity for antioxidants (*OJ* 14.8.78)
Colouring matters	2645 of 23.10.62	Directive (*OJ* 11.11.62)
	65/469/EEC of 25.10.65	Amending directive (*OJ* 26.10.65)
	67/653/EEC of 24.10.67	Amending directive (*OJ* 30.10.67)
	68/419/EEC of 20.12.68	Amending directive (*OJ* 24.12.68)
	70/358/EEC of 13.7.70	Amending directive (*OJ* 18.7.70)
	76/399/EEC of 6.4.76	Amending directive (*OJ* 26.4.76)
	78/144/EEC of 30.1.78	Amending directive (*OJ* 15.2.78)
	III/218/78	Preliminary draft
Emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners and gelling agents	74/329/EEC of 18.6.74	Directive (*OJ* 12.7.74)
	61/218/78	Preliminary draft
	78/612/EEC of 29.6.78	Amending directive (*OJ* 22.7.78)
	78/663/EEC of 25.7.78	Directive on specific criteria of purity (*OJ* 14.8.78)
Flavourings	III/79/78	Preliminary draft
Preservatives	64/54/EEC of 5.11.63	Directive (*OJ* 27.1.64)
	65/569/EEC of 23.12.65	Amending directive (*OJ* 28.12.65)
	66/722/EEC of 14.12.66	Amending directive (*OJ* 20.12.66)
	67/427/EEC of 27.6.67	Amending directive (*OJ* 11.7.67)
	68/420/EEC of 20.12.68	Amending directive (*OJ* 24.12.68)
	70/359/EEC of 13.7.70	Amending directive (*OJ* 18.7.70)
	71/160/EEC of 30.3.71	Amending directive (*OJ* 17.4.71)
	72/2/EEC of 20.12.71	Amending directive (*OJ* 4.1.72)
	72/444/EEC of 26.12.72	Amending directive (*OJ* 31.12.72)
	74/82/EEC of 17.12.73	Amending directive (*OJ* 11.2.74)
	74/394/EEC of 22.7.74	Amending directive (*OJ* 30.7.74)
	76/462/EEC of 4.5.76	Amending directive (*OJ* 14.5.76)
	76/629/EEC of 20.7.76	Amending directive (*OJ* 16.8.76)
	78/145/EEC of 30.1.78	Amending directive (*OJ* 15.2.78)
	COM(78)488 FINAL	Commission proposal
	III/218/78	Preliminary draft
	65/66/EEC of 26.1.65	Directive on specific criteria of purity for preservatives (*OJ* 9.2.65)
	67/428/EEC of 27.6.67	Amending directive on purity criteria (*OJ* 11.7.67)
	76/463/EEC of 4.5.76	Amending directive on purity criteria (*OJ* 14.5.76)
Starches	III/973/77	Preliminary draft
Solvents	2373/VI/76	Preliminary draft

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs		
General directive	76/893/EEC of 23.11.76	Directive (*OJ* 9.12.76)
Materials and articles in glass intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	687/VI/73	Preliminary draft
	2637/VI/75	Further preliminary draft
Materials and articles in stainless steel intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	688/VI/73	Preliminary draft
Materials and articles in ceramics intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	COM(74)2173 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 27.2.75)
Materials and articles in plastics intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	3003/VI/74	Preliminary draft
	4235/VI/75	
	980/VI/77	
	COM(78)115 FINAL	Commission proposal
Materials and articles which contain vinyl chloride monomer and are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	COM(76)680 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 21.1.77)
	78/142/EEC of 30.1.78	Directive (*OJ* 15.2.78) and corrigendum (*OJ* 15.2.78)
Materials and articles in regenerated cellulose film intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	2642/VI/76	Preliminary draft

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Leyland's new 472 hill tractor. Rollover protection, design speed and pollutants emission are governed by criteria applying to tractors under EEC directives.

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will probably remain on the container.
Chemicals covered by the regulations are classified according to the hazards they represent. These classifications are: explosive, highly flammable, toxic, corrosive, flammable, oxidising, irritant and harmful.
The main feature of the label is a danger symbol accompanied by a key word. Each symbol shows, where possible, the principal hazard and will be printed in black on a bright orange/yellow background. Each classification has its own symbol and, in the case of toxits, this is a skull and cross-bones.
In addition, labels must carry the name of the chemical, the name and address of the supplier or manufacturer and risk and safety phrases spelling out in more detail the main dangers and giving advice on sensible safety precautions.
Containers of some dangerous chemicals have to be labelled for international and domestic transport; in such cases, involving inner and outer containers, the outer container can be labelled either according to appropriate transport rules or with a composite label so that a container need carry only one label.
As far as packaging is concerned, the regulations include requirements that the packaging must be designed, constructed and secured so as to prevent accidental spillage in the normal course of handling.
The regulations are being implemented in two stages according to container size and came into effect on 1 September 1978 for larger containers with a capacity of 200 litres or more; for containers of less than 200 litres, regulations take effect on 1 March 1979.
Substances supplied for export are exempted from the regulations but exporters should contact the overseas tariffs and regulations section (OTAR) of the British Overseas Trade Board. In the case of EEC countries, requirements should be much in line with UK regulations, which are available from HMSO.
For further information about the packaging and labelling of dangerous substances, contact the hazardous substances division of the Health and Safety Executive.

Safety regulations for aerosol dispensers

Can you advise me about the EEC safety regulations which have been introduced for aerosol dispensers and in particular the effect they have on selling dispensers in other EEC member states?

The Aerosol Dispensers (EEC Requirements) Regulations 1977 (SI 1977/1140 available from HMSO, 25p), which implement the EEC directive 75/324, are intended to facilitate intra-community trade and at the same time to promote common safety standards. Since they came into force on 1 September 1977, a recognised EEC mark (the reversed epsilon '3' symbol) may be applied to dispensers which comply with the provisions of the directive. These relate to the strength and filling of the dispensers and concern such matters as leak-tightness, test pressure of the container, filling pressure, safety-labelling and quantity of contents marking.
For the time being, aerosol dispensers which do not meet these standards may still be marketed in this country without the '3' marking but it should be noted that existing weights and measures legislation affects some aerosol products. Separate regulations are being prepared dealing with unmarked aerosols. While EEC member countries are obliged to accept for importation aerosols which comply with the directive and bear the '3' mark, they may refuse the importation of aerosols not so marked.
The regulations exempt aerosols bearing the '3' marking from the application of some existing provisions in UK legislation. Thus they exclude the provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act 1972 (which requires origin marking in cases where a UK name or trade mark is applied to imported goods), so long as the dispenser has been manufactured in an EEC member state and the UK name and address or trademark is that of the person first responsible for the marketing of the aerosol dispenser. When the name and address or trademark appears on imported '3' marked dispensers, it will be deemed not to be a trade description and thus the provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 (including section 16 prohibiting the importation of goods bearing a trade description which gives a false indication of their origin) will not be triggered. Similarly, the new regulations exclude the application of the Weights and Measures Act 1963 and the Weights and Measures Act (Northern Ireland) 1967 which require in some cases the marking of the net weight of contents on dispensers. All '3' marked dispensers will, however, have to show the net contents by weight and volume expressed in metric units and the marking has to be in visible, legible and indelible characters. It should also be noted that proposals concerning aerosols are included in the draft directive on ranges of nominal quantities and nominal capacities for certain pre-packed products (R/1945/76 – see also page 78) which, when adopted, will lay down volumes of fill as linked to standard container sizes and require a volume of contents declaration on containers. Fresh legislation will eventually be necessary, therefore, to ensure that all aerosols also conform with these requirements.
In addition to implementing EEC directive 75/324, the Aerosol Dispensers Regulations 1977 also implement one of the requirements of EEC directive 76/769 relating to dangerous substances by prohibiting the use of chloroethylene (vinyl chloride monomer) as a propellant in any aerosol dispenser, whether or not it bears the '3' mark, as this substance has been shown to be carcinogenic, although in fact it has not been used by UK manufacturers.

Consumer health and safety

What steps have been taken by the EEC in the field of consumer health and safety?

On 14 April 1975, the council of ministers adopted a resolution on a programme whose stated objectives were to secure protection of consumers' health, safety and economic interests; to ensure adequate facilities for redress and advice; to provide consumer education and information; and to ensure that consumers are consulted and represented in the development of policies which concern them. The complete text of this resolution appeared in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C92 of 25 April 1975.
Among the fields considered of special importance for the protection of the consumers' health and safety are the following: foodstuffs, cosmetics and detergents, utensils and consumer durables, cars, textiles, toys, dangerous substances, materials coming into contact with foodstuffs, medicines, fertilisers, pesticides, herbicides, veterinary products and animal feedingstuffs.
To date, consumer health and safety directives in these fields which have been adopted or proposed include the following:

- ☐ Low voltage electrical equipment – adopted by the council in February 1973, this directive relates to household electrical equipment. It aims to remove barriers to trade by requiring each member state to adopt equivalent safety standards for domestic electrical equipment which, when offered for sale, must be safe when properly used.
- ☐ Aerosol dispensers – adopted in May 1975, this directive provides for a recognised EEC mark to be placed on dispensers com-

plying with certain provisions (for details, see preceding question)

☐ Protection against the dangers of ionising radiation – adopted in June 1976, this directive lays down basic standards for the protection of health against the dangers of ionising radiation

☐ Packaging and labelling of dangerous substances – adopted in June 1976, this directive lists some 800 dangerous substances of which about a dozen are available to the consumer and prescribes the use of certain safety symbols and warning labels for their packaging (for details, see question about dangerous substances)

☐ Paints, varnishes, glues, etc – adopted in November 1977 as a subsidiary of the above directive, a particular requirement of this directive is that paints containing above a given level of lead will require a warning against use for areas liable to be sucked or chewed by children

☐ Cosmetic products – adopted in July 1976, this directive lists some 360 substances which may not be used in cosmetic products and lays down certain labelling and compositional requirements (for further details, see following question)

☐ Materials intended to come into contact with food – adopted in November 1976, this 'framework' directive prescribes the maximum levels of lead and cadmium which may be released by materials in contact with food

☐ Vinyl chloride monomer in contact with food – adopted in December 1977 under the above 'framework' directive

☐ Ceramic ware intended to come into contact with food – a proposed directive under the above framework which aims to set limits on the amount of lead and cadmium which may be extracted from various classes of kitchen and tableware and other ceramic products used in food production, packaging and storage

☐ Solvents – submitted but not yet adopted, this directive will cover preparations containing one or more dangerous substances intended for use as solvents. UK implementing regulations should be made jointly with those for paints, above, by November 1979

☐ Toy safety – since 1970, the European standards co-ordinating committee has been preparing a European standard for toys based on four areas: mechanical and physical properties, flammability, toxicity and aquatic toys. The completed standard is expected to form the basis for a community directive. Several community countries have already adopted legislation in the consumer safety field which exceeds the requirements of existing and proposed EEC directives. Potential exporters wanting further details of these requirements should refer to the Technical Help for Exporters service of the British Standards Institution.

Cosmetic labelling

Where can I find details of the EEC labelling and packaging requirements for cosmetic products?

These are contained in the cosmetics directive which was adopted on 27 July 1976 (text published in the *Official Journal* L262, 27 September 1976).

Article 6 of the directive provides that all cosmetic products marketed in the community should be clearly marked with the name or style and the address or registered office of the manufacturer or the person responsible for marketing the product. Such information may be abbreviated if the abbreviation makes it generally possible to identify the undertaking. Member states may require 'country of origin' marking for goods manufactured outside the community. The net contents, the expiry date for products with a stability of less than three years, and the batch number of manufacture or the reference for identifying the goods must also be shown.

In addition any particular precautions to be observed in use should appear on the container; where this is impossible for practical reasons, this information must appear on the packaging or on an enclosed leaflet, but in the latter case an abbreviated external indication must appear on the container, referring the consumer to the information specified.

Some examples of information required are:

☐ For hairdressers only

☐ Not to be used for babies

☐ Can cause an allergic reaction. Contains resorcinol. Rinse hair well after application. Do not use to dye eye-lashes or eyebrows. Rinse eyes immediately if product comes into contact with them.

The directive does not require cosmetic products to list all the ingredients in their formulation. This is rendered unnecessary as substances which are likely to present a hazard to health (eg sensitisers) are included either in the list of prohibited substances (annex II); or in annexes III and IV listing those substances permitted to be used only in strictly limited concentrations and subject to appropriate warning labelling.

The directive also prohibits labelling which is false or misleading.

Regulations to implement the directive in the United Kingdom were made on 20 September 1978 and are available from HMSO (SI No. 1354). The regulations, which will be enforced by local trading standards departments, have a series of implementation dates, covering varying aspects of manufacture and wholesale and retail sales, between 15 October 1978 and 29 July 1981.

EEC requirements call for cosmetic products to be clearly labelled.

Further information may be obtained from the consumer safety unit of the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

Textile labelling

Where can I find details of the EEC labelling requirements for textile products?

These are contained in EEC directive 71/307 which requires that, with minor exceptions, all textile products marketed in the community should bear an indication of their fibre content. The directive does not apply to products exported to countries outside the community or to those introduced into the community under customs control for transit purposes.

Two other directives subordinate to the one above and dealing with the analysis of the fibre content of textiles have also been adopted. EEC directive 72/276 specifies the analytical tests to be used in determining the fibre contents of textile products composed of binary mixtures of fibres. EEC directive 73/44 is similarly concerned with regulations relating to quantitative analysis of ternary fibre mixtures. The provisions of these two directives are basically reflected in the British standard on methods of analysis (BS 4407).

The texts of directives 71/307 and 72/276 are published in vol 12, technical standards, of the 'Subject edition of the secondary legislation of the European communities' (see list of publications) and also in the special editions of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, 1971 (II) and 1972 (III) respectively. The text of directive 73/44 is published in the *Official Journal* L83, 1973.

Textual amendments to the directives are contained in the 'Supplement to the first series of special editions (1952-1972) of the *Official Journal of the European Communities – Consolidated edition of corrigenda*', published in July 1975.

Certain details of all these directives are currently under review by the community and further minor amendments may be made later.

Legislation to implement the directive on fibre content labelling introduced in the UK under the Textile Products (Indication of Fibre Content) regulations 1973 has been legally enforceable since 12 January 1976. Legislation to implement the two 'analytical' directives came into operation in March 1976.

The Department of Industry has produced an explanatory booklet 'Labelling textiles – explanatory guidelines on the Textile Products (indications of fibre content) regulations 1973'. Prepared in consultation with representatives of the consumer bodies, local authorities and the textile and clothing manufacturers and distributive trades, this booklet is intended to help those concerned to decide how best to conform with the regulations and is available from HMSO (price 45p, ISBN 0 11 511077 0).

Prepackaged goods: contents

Has the EEC established common standards for the assessment and declaration of the contents of prepackaged products?

Yes. Prepackaged products have been divided into two groups for this purpose. For certain liquid foodstuffs (wine, beer, spirits, vinegar, edible oils, milk and some milk products, soft drinks and fruit juices) the infor-

mation is in EEC directive 75/106 published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* vol 18, L42. For all other products affected, the information is in EEC directive 76/211, published in the *Official Journal*, vol 19, L46. The method and timing of implementation was studied by the working party on metrological control system which reported in June 1977 (HMSO, cmnd 6805).

Both directives follow what is known as the 'optional harmonisation solution' which means that, once the directive is implemented, a member state must allow unrestricted access to its domestic market to products which meet the directive's weights and measures requirements. All harmonisation directives lay down requirements which governments of member countries are obliged to implement. Usually but not always this requires domestic legislation. The optional harmonisation solution establishes a set of community-wide commonly agreed requirements and obliges member countries to permit the sale and use of products meeting the harmonised requirements, but does not prevent the co-existence of national requirements; in optional harmonisation, the member country is still free to permit in its own territory the sale and use of products which do not conform to the harmonised requirements. There is also total harmonisation where there is a single common set of requirements for the whole community, but this is now less often used. In either sort of harmonisation, other factors outside the scope of the directive may still inhibit a product's free circulation.

As implementation of these directives will necessitate detailed changes to the principles on which current UK weights and measures legislation is based, the United Kingdom has obtained a derogation from implementation until 31 December 1979. After that date, enforcement will be directed towards the point of production. Each directive contains a statistical sampling scheme for checking that both the actual average contents of groups of prepackages and the actual contents of individual prepackages meet the prescribed criteria. Use of this sampling scheme by enforcement authorities throughout the community is expected to bring about a common standard of enforcement. Manufacturers, however, will not necessarily have to use this scheme exactly as laid down and, in the case of the United Kingdom at least, they will probably be free to use any procedures of their own which the enforcement authorities are satisfied are effective.

Light table wines are the first products to be required to be made-up on the average system. The EEC regulation 2133/74 as amended by 1475/77 and EEC regulation 1608/76 as amended by 1054/77 cover light table wines in nominal volumes between 0.05 and 5 litres which are required to be made-up in accordance with EEC directive 75/106. This requirement has been implemented by the Prepackaging and Labelling of Wine and Grape Must (EEC Requirements) regulations 1978 (HMSO, SI 1978 – 463). Guidance notes are available from the Department of Trade library.

Further guidance on prepackaging requirements and procedures can be obtained from the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection in London (see contacts list, p 80).

Prepackaged goods: prescribed quantities

What are the EEC requirements relating to prescribed quantity for prepacked products?

EEC directive 75/106 on certain prepackaged liquids contains a list of finally permitted and provisionally permitted capacities in which the products covered by that directive must be made up if they are to comply with it. Since the directive is optional, these are unlikely to be the only quantities in which these products will be prepackaged for sale within most member states but there is likely to be a long-term tendency towards standardisation based on the capacities set out in the directive.

The complementary directive 76/211 on prepackaged products does not contain such a list but there is a draft proposal for an optional directive on ranges of nominal quantities and nominal capacities for certain prepackaged products (R/1945/76) which proposes to establish ranges of values for prepackaged goods (foodstuffs and household products) which may be freely traded throughout the community.

The goods themselves are classified into three groups:

- ☐ those sold by weight or by volume for which ranges of nominal standard quantities are to be prescribed
- ☐ those sold by weight or by volume which, because of variations in density, can only be standardised by being packed in a range of containers (tins, jars, cartons etc), the capacities of which are to be standardised and

Checklist of draft and adopted environmental protection directives

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Approximation of the laws relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances	67/548/EEC of 27.6.67	Directive (OJ 16.8.67)
Permissible sound level and exhaust systems of motor vehicles	70/157/EEC of 6.2.70	Directive (OJ 23.2.70)
Emission of pollutants from diesel engines for use in motor vehicles	72/306/EEC of 2.8.72	Directive (OJ 20.8.72)
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (solvents)	73/173/EEC of 4.6.73	Directive (OJ 11.7.73)
Approximation of the laws relating to detergents	73/404/EEC of 22.11.73	Directive (OJ 17.12.73)
Methods of testing the biodegradability of anionic surfactants	73/404/EEC of 22.11.73	Directive (OJ 17.12.73)
Adaptation to the technical progress of directive 70/220/EEC of 20.3.70 on air pollution by exhaust gases from motor vehicle engines	77/102/EEC of 30.11.76	Directive (OJ L32)
Disposal of waste oils	75/439/EEC of 16.6.75	Directive (OJ 25.7.75)
Quality of surface waters intended for the abstraction of drinking water	75/440/EEC of 16.6.75	Directive (OJ 25.7.75)
Waste disposal	75/442/EEC of 15.7.75	Directive (OJ 25.5.75)
Approximation of the laws relating to the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels	75/716/EEC of 24.11.75	Directive (OJ 27.11.75)
Quality of bathing waters	76/160/EEC of 8.12.75	Directive (OJ 5.2.76)
Disposal and use of polychlorinated biphenyls and terphenyls (PCB's + PCT's)	76/403/EEC of 6.4.76	Directive (OJ 26.4.76)
Pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the acquatic environment	76/464/EEC of 4.5.76	Directive (OJ 18.5.76)
Marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations	76/769/EEC of 27.7.78	Directive (OJ L262)
Approximation of the laws of member states relating to cosmetic products	76/768/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 29.7.76)
Approximation of the laws of member states on material and articles likely to come into contact with foodstuffs	76/893/EEC of 23.11.76	Directive (OJ 9.12.76)
Biological standards for lead and screening the population for lead	77/312/EEC of 29.3.77	Directive (OJ 28.4.77)
Emission of pollutants from diesel engines for use in wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors	77/537/EEC of 28.6.77	Directive (OJ 29.8.77)
Classification, labelling and packaging of paints varnishes, glues, printing ink and related products	77/728/EEC of 7.11.77	Directive (OJ 28.11.77)
Materials and articles which contain vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) and are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	78/142/EEC of 30.1.78	Directive (OJ 15.2.78)
Waste from titanium dioxide industry	78/176/EEC of 20.2.78	Directive (OJ 25.2.78)
Toxic and dangerous waste	78/319/EEC of 20.3.78	Directive (OJ 31.3.78)
Protection of the health of workers exposed to VCM	78/610/EEC of 29.6.78	Directive (OJ 22.7.78)
Lead content of petrol	78/611/EEC of 29.6.78	Directive (OJ 22.7.78)
Fresh waters supporting fish life	(not yet published in OJ) 14.7.78	Not yet published in OJ
Adaptation to the technical progress of directive 70/220/EEC of 2.3.70 on air pollution by exhaust gases from motor vehicle engines		
Cost allocation and action by public authorities on environmental matters (the 'polluter pays' principle)	75/436/Euratom, ECSC EEC of 3.3.75	Recommendation (OJ 25.7.75)
Energy and the environment	—	Resolution of 3.3.75
Fluorocarbons (CFCs in the environment)	—	Resolution of 30.5.78
Exchange of information from monitoring of sulphur dioxide and dust in the atmosphere	75/441/EEC of 24.6.75	Decision (OJ 25.7.75)
Setting up of an inventory of sources of environmental information within the community	76/161/EEC of 8.12.75	Decision (OJ 5.2.76)
Negotiations between the commission and the USA on the application of the toxic substances control act (TOSCA) and equivalent community legislation to the other's products	—	Not published in OJ

MOTHERWELL

Where people & industry work well together

Further details are available from Gordon Smith, Chief Estates Officer, Motherwell District Council, Civic Centre, Motherwell ML1 1TW Telephone Motherwell 66166, Extension 232

□ products sold in aerosol form for which standard volumes of fill are to be prescribed in association with standard container capacities.

Under the directive, member states will be obliged to accept goods complying with it. However, the proposals are not intended to impinge on local customs, luxury products and products designed for use in one application where these considerations dictate the quantity packed. Catchweight goods, that is goods which, because of their nature are not prepacked according to a predetermined range of weights, and products designed for professional use, which will usually be in larger quantities, are also outside the scope of the proposals. In addition, member states may individually continue to accept goods in sizes other than those in the directive if they so wish.

Units of measurement

How do EEC directives on units of measurement affect UK manufacturers and our trade with EEC countries?

The original EEC directive 71/354 of 18 October 1971, made under article 100 of the treaty of Rome, established the common use throughout the community of the international (metric) system of units of measurement (SI). It provided for the exclusive use of SI units from 21 April 1978 over a wide area, not only in the economic field but also in the public health and safety and administrative fields. In our accession negotiations, it was agreed that the community would continue to recognise imperial units in UK legislation until the end of 1979.

This directive was amended by EEC directive 76/770 of 27 July 1976 which mitigates the obligations assumed under the treaty of accession and more accurately reflects the progress of metrication in the UK. Annexes 1 and 2 of the original directives are replaced by a single annex containing four chapters. Chapter A sets out the units of measurement the use of which is definitely authorised. Chapter B sets out the units which were no longer to be authorised after 31 December 1977. Chapter C sets out the units which are to be phased out by 31 December 1979. Chapter D sets out the remaining imperial units from annex 2 and some others, the authorisation of which is to be reviewed by 31 December 1979 and the use of which will be permitted after that date, although it is proposed that they should disappear from use eventually. Chapter D thus allows us more time to consider the most commonly used imperial units (pint, pound, etc) before deciding on their future.

This amending directive does not affect the basic commitment to adopt SI units and indeed we are still obliged not to discriminate against the use of SI units prescribed in chapter A. We shall however retain the right to require an imperial marking as well as metric where necessary.

Not only the UK and the Irish Republic are involved in making changes in their units. Other member states, although already metric, will be dispensing with what are now obsolescent metric units in implementing the requirements of this directive.

The text of the directive (71/354) appears in the white paper on metrication, cmnd 4880 and the text of the amending directive appeared in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, L262 of 27 September 1976; both are available from HMSO. Additional information can be obtained from the metrology, quantity assurance and standards division of the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

Slaughterhouse standards

Where can I find details of the EEC approved conditions for the construction and operation of slaughterhouses used for intra-community trading in fresh meat and poultry?

The conditions for fresh meat are contained in EEC directive 64/433 as subsequently amended. This directive also lists the conditions for the approval of cutting plants, hygiene of staff, premises and equipment, ante-mortem health inspection, slaughter and cutting hygiene, post-mortem health inspection, stamping, health certificates, storage and transport. The text of the codified version of the directive as amended can be found in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, vol 18, C189, available from HMSO.

Operators of red meat slaughterhouses, cutting premises and cold stores wishing to have premises approved for exports to EEC countries should apply, in England and Wales, to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In Scotland applications should be addressed to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland and in Northern Ireland to the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

If you intend to apply for inclusion in the list of premises approved for intra-community trading in fresh meat, you will find some useful information in 'Guidelines for export slaughterhouses', a publication prepared by the Meat and Livestock Commission to help those involved in the construction or modification of slaughterhouses. This includes a full comparison of EEC conditions with those for England, Wales and Scotland. The list price is £5.00 but it is available to companies in the meat processing industry in Great Britain at a reduced rate of £2.00.

So far as trade in fresh poultry meat is concerned, the conditions are contained in EEC directive 71/118, as amended by EEC directive 75/431. These directives, which relate to poultry slaughterhouses, cutting premises and cold stores, are already fully operational for intra-community trade and are being phased in by 1981 for the home market. These directives list the conditions for the construction, operation and supervision of poultry slaughterhouses, cutting premises and cold stores used for storage of poultry meat, hygiene of staff, premises and equipment, ante-mortem health inspection, slaughter and cutting hygiene, post-mortem health inspection, health marking and certification, packing, storage and transport of poultry meat to retail outlets. (Retail premises are outside the scope of these directives.) They also list requirements for qualification of poultry meat inspectors who work under veterinary supervision.

There are also two supplementary EEC directives dealing with trade in fresh poultry meat. Directive 78/50 sets out the conditions under which poultry meat may be immersion chilled in poultry slaughterhouses after 15 February 1979 and directive 77/27 covers the bulk packaging of poultry carcases being sent from slaughterhouses to cutting premises. The text of directive 71/118 can be found in the *Official Journal special edition*, vol 1, pages 106-22. The text of EEC directive 75/431 can be found in the *Official Journal*, vol 18, C192. Both are available from HMSO.

The text of EEC directive 78/50 is in *Official Journal* L15, pages 28-31, and that of EEC directive 77/27 in *Official Journal* L6, pages 19-20, both available from HMSO.

Operators of poultry slaughterhouses, cutting premises and cold stores who wish to have their premises approved for intra-community trade should apply, in England and Wales, to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In Scotland they should apply to the Department of Agriculture for Scotland and in Northern Ireland to the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

Contacts . . .

MQS Division,
Department of Prices and Consumer Protection,
Abell House, John Islip Street,
London SW1P 4LN.
Prepacked goods: contents
01-211 6458
Prepacked goods: prescribed quantities, aerosols
01-211 4648
Unit of Measurement
01-211 3830

Consumer Safety Unit,
Department of Prices and Consumer Protection,
Millbank Tower,
Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.
Cosmetic labelling
01-211 4607

British Standards Institution,
Maylands Avenue,
Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4SQ.
Technical Help to Exporters
0442 3111

Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food,
Tolworth Tower, Surbiton,
Surrey KT6 7DX.
Red meat slaughterhouse/cutting premises approval
01-399 5191 ext. 63
Poultry slaughterhouse/cutting premises approval
01-399 5191 ext. 112
Cold store approval
01-399 5191 ext. 95

Health and Safety Executive,
Hazardous Substances Division,
25 Chapel Street, London NW1 5DY.
01-262 3277

Department of Trade,
Overseas tariffs and regulations,
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill,
London EC4M 7HU.
EEC general inquiries
01-248 5757 ext. 408

Businessland U.K.

..A handful of facts

If your Company is about to make the major decision of changing location then you're not in the market for rumours, just facts. Try these:-

FACT...
The County of West Midlands really is at the centre of Industrial Britain. Check your own map.

FACT...
Britain's busiest motorways meet right in the heart of our County. We are only 90 minutes from London by rail, with a station at the National Exhibition Centre (adjoining Birmingham International Airport)—the country's shopwindow to the world.

FACT...
Industrial space in plenty. Units of all sizes, factory/warehouse/modern estates, competitive rents and freehold. Immediate availability of several million square feet. Sites available too.

FACT...
Most densely populated Metropolitan County outside London. An urban workforce with every skill you are likely to require—without expensive retraining.

FACT...
Well over 1,000,000 square feet of prime modern Office Space immediately available—including a wide selection of air-conditioned accommodation.

FACT...
The latest National Survey shows £1,000 p.a. rent in our central city offices will give you 6 times the space you would get in the City of London.

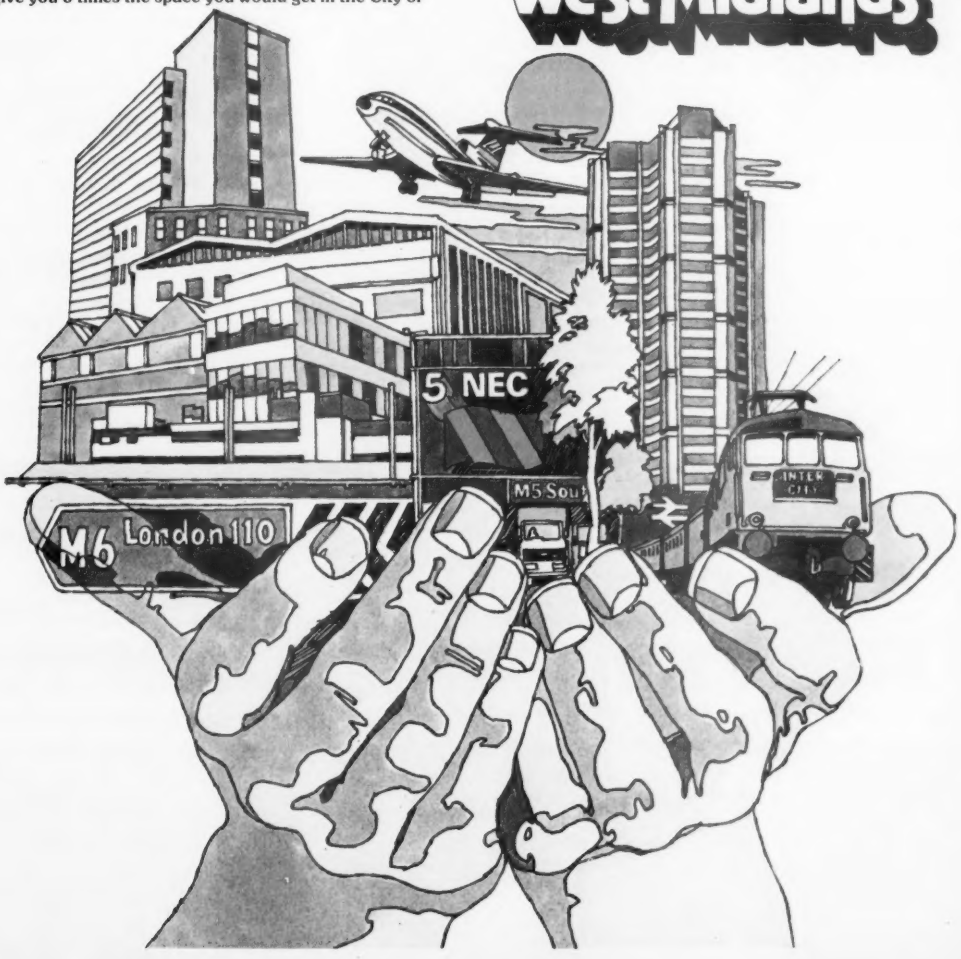
FACT...
Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall and Wolverhampton. The seven districts of our County offer the lifestyle you demand—housing, education, recreation.

CENTRAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
The Industrial Locations Information Service works closely with the Local Estate Agents. One telephone call can put in motion your successful relocation to Businessland U.K.

Contact— **IAN McDOUGALL, Tel: 021-300 7136**
Industrial Promotion Officer,

industrial locations information service
West Midlands County Council,
County Hall, Lancaster Circus, Birmingham B4 7DJ

County of West Midlands



Trade and Industry Europea

Public holidays in the EEC member countries, Efta member countries and the three EEC applicant countries

Compiled by EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 01-215 4301 (six lines) from information supplied by British embassies in the countrie

1979		Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Eire	Finland	France	W. Germany	Greece	Iceland
January	1 Mon	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	2 Tue									
	6 Sat	■				■		b	■	
February	19 Mon								■	
	27 Tue									
March	19 Mon				■					
April	12 Thu			■						■
	13 Fri			■	■	■		■		■
	14 Sat									■
	16 Mon	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
	20 Fri								■	
	21 Sat									■
	23 Mon								■	
	25 Wed									
	30 Mon									
May	1 Tue	■	■			■	■	■		■
	7 Mon									
	11 Fri			■						
	15 Tue									
	17 Thu									
	19 Sat					■				
	24 Thu	■	■	■			■	■		■
	28 Mon		■					b		
June	2 Sat					■				
	4 Mon	■		■	■		■	■		■
	11 Mon								■	
	13 Wed									
	14 Thu	■						b		
	22 Fri									
	23 Sat					■				
July	14 Sat						■			
	21 Sat		■							
	24 Tue								■	
	25 Wed									
	31 Tue									
August	6 Mon				■					■
	15 Wed	■	■				■	b	■	
	23 Thu									
	27 Mon									
September	3 Mon									
	24 Mon									
October	5 Fri									
	12 Fri									
	26 Fri	■								
	29 Mon				■					
November	1 Thu	■	■				■	b		
	3 Sat					■				
	9 Fri									
	21 Wed							■		
December	1 Sat									
	6 Thu					■				
	8 Sat	■								
	24 Mon									■
	25 Tue	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	26 Wed	■		■	■	■		■	■	■
	31 Mon									

a Half-day. b In some or all of the following Catholic länder: Baden Wurttemberg, Bavaria, Hesse, Saarland, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate. c L

ean public holiday guide

untries concerned.

Trade and Industry, 8th Floor, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-215 5730 or 01-215 5021)

nd	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom
									Scotland only
			d						
						Barcelona			Eng., Wales only
						Madrid only			
						Barcelona			Eng., Wales only
					Lisbon only				
							a e		
						Bilbao only			
									Scotland only
						* Bilbao only f			
									Eng., Wales only
		c							
						Barcelona			
						Madrid only			
a									
						Barcelona			
a									

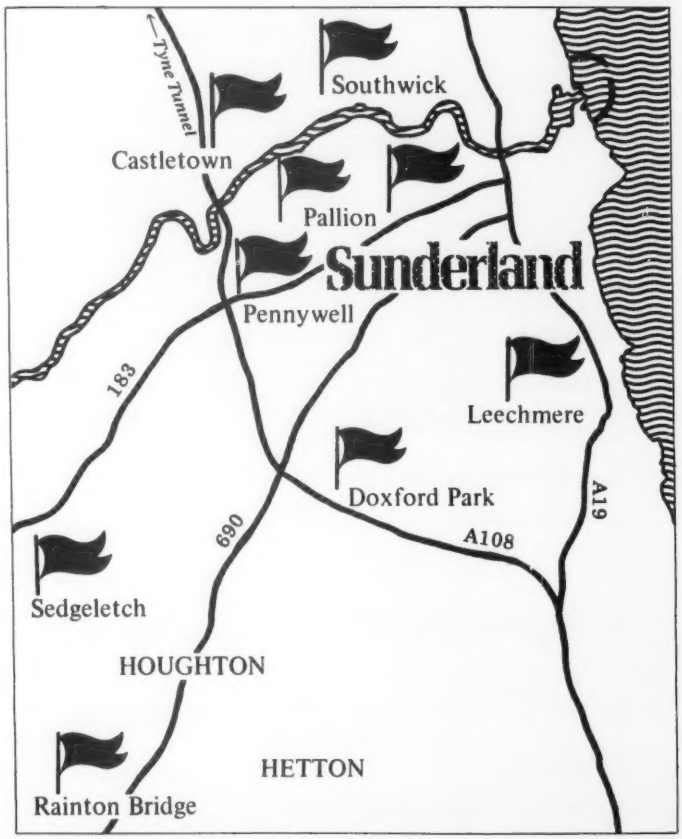
c Luxembourg City only. d Govt. departments only. e Unofficial holiday. f To be confirmed.

Pin to your notice board

Big or small come one, come all Where? to Sunderland of course!

Any industrialist shopping around for a new workshop nursery unit, factory or site would do well to start at Sunderland. There is everything here from a small workshop to a green field site. In addition there is an advisory service from the Borough Council which covers such matters as housing, education, planning, public utility services, finance and banking, insurance, supply of materials and services, port and airport facilities and contact with local professional services.

Workshops and factories of up to 25,000 square feet are currently available and whilst many are the subject of negotiation more are in the course of building and at the planning stage.



Sites are available at:—

DOXFORD PARK. An estate linked to attractive modern housing to the South—West of the inner urban area. Sites available for selected prestige developments only.

LEECHMERE WEST. A small estate adjacent to the coastal road (A19).Suitable for small industrial developments.

CASTLETOWN. A new development in a superb location for industries requiring immediate access to the main A108 North—South dual cariageway and to Washington New Town.

RAINTON BRIDGE. A total of some 150 acres for a single large development and projects requiring about 5 acres.

WASHINGTON. The New Town has a number of estates on which sites are still available.

For further information contact:-

Barry G.Syrett
Industrial Development Officer,Borough of Sunderland,Civic Centre,Sunderland;SR2 7DN.
Tel:(0783)76161 Telex:537037.

Borough of Sunderland

PLEASE FORWARD FURTHER INFORMATION:—

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

_____

Telephone _____

TI 1/12/78

Keeping up with developments

EEC developments

What is the best way to keep myself informed of developments in the EEC?

There are several sources of information for businessmen and others wishing to keep up with community matters.

Trade and Industry has a special weekly section devoted to news of proposed and adopted community legislation in addition to a wealth of other information and background material of interest to all sectors of industry and commerce. Details of community funding and other projects, calls for co-operation from European firms, amendments to tariffs and tenders for public works and supplies contracts are among the many regular items of community news. Details on how to place a regular order for *Trade and Industry*, are given in publication list.

European Community, an official magazine published monthly by the commission's London office, provides information and views on current community affairs and is free of charge. News of day-by-day activities in the EEC also appears in the bulletin *Euroforum*, published weekly and available free of charge from the commission in Brussels.

The *Bulletin of the European Communities* reports on the activities of the commission and the other community institutions, each issue containing sections on special features, community activities and documentation. It is edited by the secretariat-general of the commission and published 11 times a year. There are also supplements to the bulletin which are published in a separate series at irregular intervals. These contain official commission material such as communications to the council, programmes, reports and proposals. The bulletin is available on annual subscription or as single issues, from HMSO, as are the supplements.

Among other sources with specialist interests, the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress provide news and views on EEC developments. Trade associations are also useful sources of information on community matters affecting their particular sectors of business.

For those wanting to keep up with specific developments or business opportunities in the community, the Department of Trade's export intelligence service (under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board) offers a selective computer-based information service. Brief details of new regulations and directives affecting commercial policy, technical standards, competition, and so forth are sent to subscribers according to their particular interests. Specific export opportunities, details of overseas agents seeking British principals, opportunities for co-operation with overseas manufacturers and many other items of export information are also sent daily to subscribers on the same selective basis (see part 2).

The full text of all new and revised community legislation is published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

New EEC legislation

Where can I see new EEC legislation as and when it appears?

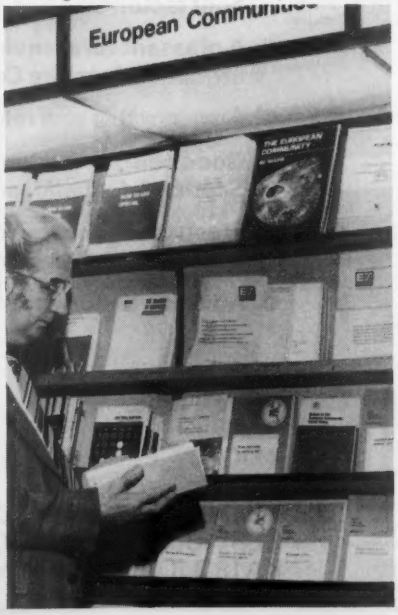
EEC legislation appears in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* published in the languages of the communities by the office for official publications in Luxembourg. Instruments adopted by the council or the commission appear in the 'L' (legislation) series which comes out at least once daily. Most instruments are published first in draft form in the 'C' (information and notices) series which comes out virtually daily and also contains summaries of the proceedings of the European assembly (including written and oral questions) and the court of justice. In addition, there is the 'S' (supplement) series containing notices and details of public contracts. The *Official Journal* can be obtained from HMSO as single copies or on annual subscription; or it can be obtained direct from the office for official publications in Brussels.

Selected extracts, mainly from the 'L' series, are published weekly in *Trade and Industry*.

To help identification of particular instruments, the Department of Industry library services compile lists of titles of secondary legislation published in the 'L' series of the official journal. The lists, which are produced every month, are collected into single volumes at the end of each year – 'Secondary legislation of the European communities: subject list and table of effects'.

These lists are arranged under the same subject headings as the 42 volumes of secondary legislation up to 31 December 1972. The table of effects lists the numbers of instruments previously published by the community which were either amended or repealed during the year. For full details, see list of publications. Reference copies can be seen at the Department of Industry's statistics and market intelligence library, the London office of the commission and in main public reference libraries in major commercial centres.

Official Journal and other EEC publications can be bought from HMSO bookshops.



Pre-accession legislation

Is there an English text of EEC legislation already in force at the time of the United Kingdom's accession to the community? I am interested in early legislation on right of establishment and taxation.

The authentic English text, arranged in chronological order, was published in a series of special editions of the *Official Journal* covering the years from 1952 to 1972. For ease of reference, a subject edition compiled by the Department of Industry library services was subsequently published in 42 volumes by HMSO. These include 'Right of establishment' (vol 9) and 'Taxation' (vol 11); the final volume contains a subject index and numerical list. As well as an English translation of each individual instrument in force on 31 December 1972, there are notes about relevant amending instruments up to that date and the text of any adaptations agreed during the negotiations for British entry. Full details of these volumes can be found in the list of publications; they can be ordered from HMSO, quoting the standard book number (shown in brackets in the list). Reference copies can be consulted at the libraries referred to in the answer to the preceding question.

Contact points are given at the end of the chapter

Patents and trade marks

Is it now possible to file a European patent? What is the position about trade marks?

The European Patent Office in Munich opened for the receipt of patent applications on 1 June 1978. The EPO administers the European patent convention which provides a centralised European patent system enabling patent protection in individual member countries to be obtained by means of a single application in one language. At present, the member countries are Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Other European countries are expected to join shortly. Under the terms of article 75 of the European patent convention any European application, except for divisional applications, may be filed with the UK Patent Office. However, in the case of applications by residents of the UK, they must first be filed with the UK Patent Office unless filing with the EPO has been previously authorised by the comptroller-general, or an application for the same invention has been filed in the UK not less than six weeks earlier and no directions have been imposed. Under article 76(1) of the convention, divisional applications must be filed directly with the EPO.

The convention for the European patent for the common market was signed in December 1975 and, when it comes into operation, it will provide for the granting by the EPO of a community patent which will have unitary effect in all community countries. Ratification of the convention by all of the community countries is required to bring this convention into operation and this is unlikely before 1981-82.

Moves towards an agreement establishing a community trade mark are still in the preliminary stages. The commission has set up a working party of member states to advise them and it is expected that a draft may be presented to the council of ministers in about 1980. The arrangement is unlikely to come into operation until 1983-84.

The European patent convention is published as cmnd 5656 and the convention for a European patent for the common market as cmnd 6553, both available from HMSO. News of developments in European patent and trade mark law will be published in *Trade and Industry*.

Guide to the commission

Is there a guide to the commission, listing the commissioners and their responsibilities and also the commission staff?

The *Directory of the Commission of the European Communities* gives full details of the commission and all its directorates-general. It also lists the staff and functions of other commission bodies such as the statistical office and the environment and consumer protection services. The directory is published twice annually as a supplement to the *Bulletin of the European Communities*; the most recent edition appeared in September 1978 and is available from HMSO.

Similar details along with other diplomatic, political and commercial information can be found in *Vacher's European Companion*, published quarterly; for details, see list of publications.

Contacts . . .

Department of Trade
Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House
50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU

Export Intelligence Service
01-248 5757 ext. 404, 676

Publications . . .

Trade and Industry

Official Journal of the European Communities
Available from:
HMSO
PO Box 569
London SE1 9NH
01-928 6977

European Community
Available from:
Commission of the European Communities
20 Kensington Palace Gardens
London W8 4QQ
01-727 8090

Euroforum
Available from:
Directorate-General of Information
Commission of the European Communities
200 rue de la Loi
1049 Brussels
010 322 735 00 40

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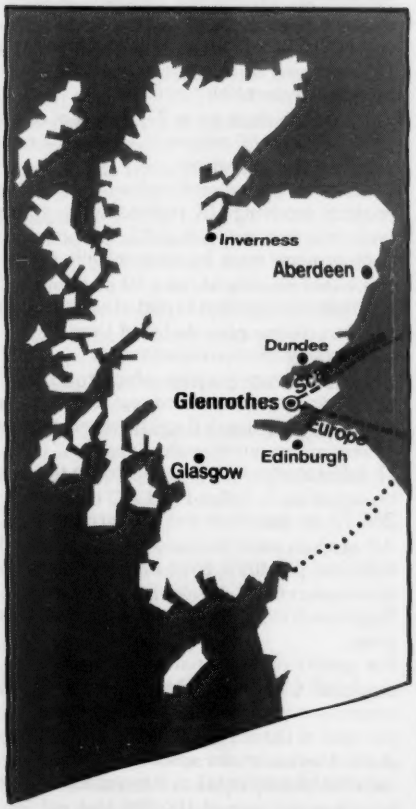

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Commercial Director,
Glenrothes KY7 5PR, Scotland.
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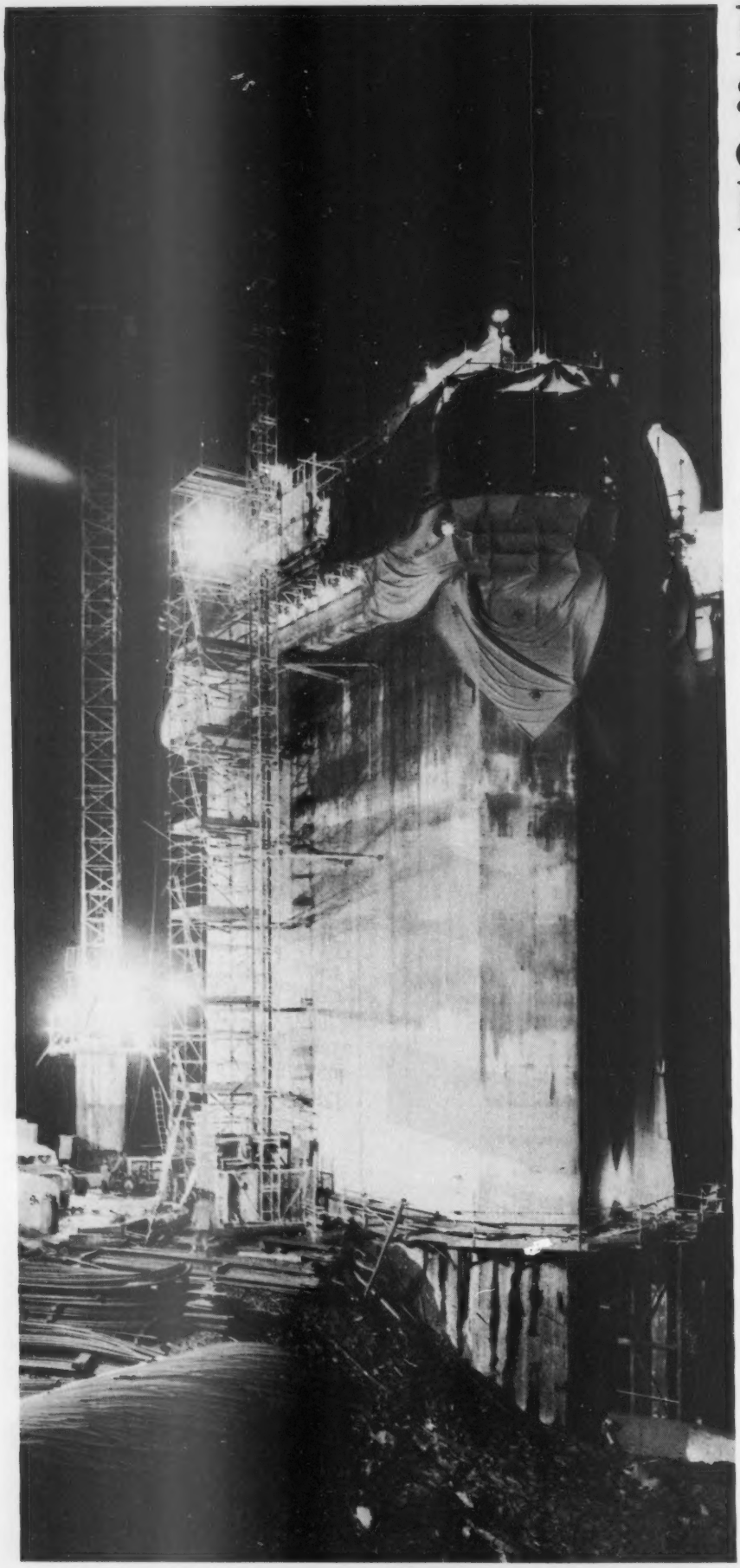

Regional development fund

What help is available from the European regional development fund for United Kingdom investment projects?

The council formally adopted EEC regulation 724/75 setting up the European regional development fund in March 1975. The fund for 1978 amounts to 581 million European units of account (Eua) (about £385 million) which the commission may commit to eligible projects. Up to 5 per cent of this may be allocated outside the national quotas. Contributions of £43.7 million towards the cost of UK projects have been made so far in 1978 bringing the total, since the ERDF was established, to £194.1 million.

The UK may claim up to 27.3 per cent of the fund (about £100 million in 1978) as a contribution to the cost of:

- ☐ industrial, handicraft and service industry projects receiving UK regional aid – grants under the Industry Act 1972, for example. Such projects must be economically sound and either provide at least 10 new jobs or maintain employment as part of a conversion or restructuring plan designed to make an undertaking more competitive
- ☐ infrastructure projects which contribute to the development of the region or area in which they are situated and financed, wholly or in part, by public authorities
- ☐ infrastructure projects located in the less-favoured areas defined in EEC directive 268/75 on mountain and hill farming.

All projects must be located in the assisted areas and priority is given to those in special development and development areas and Northern Ireland over those in intermediate areas.

For qualifying industrial projects the fund may contribute 20 per cent of the cost of the investment provided it does not exceed 50 per cent of the aid given by the UK government. Moreover, the amount of the investment which may be taken into account by the fund may not exceed 100,000 Eua per job created and 50,000 Eua per job maintained.

Under construction for the Northumbrian Water Authority, the Kielder reservoir scheme is one of the UK's major infrastructure projects receiving European regional development fund aid.

For handicraft and service projects the contribution may exceed 20 per cent of the cost of the investment provided it does not exceed 10,000 Eua per job created or 50 per cent of the national aid. For infrastructure projects costing less than 10 million Eua (about £6.6 million) the fund may contribute 30 per cent of the public authority expenditure; for projects over 10 million Eua the fund contribution may be between 10 per cent and 30 per cent. However the maximum rate may be 40 per cent for projects which are of particular importance to the development of the region in which they are situated.

Using receipts from the fund

How are receipts from the regional development fund used?

The regulation provides that each member state may use the fund contribution either to supplement national aid or as a partial repayment of that aid. The UK government has decided that receipts from the fund should supplement existing expenditure.

So far as infrastructure projects are concerned, the receipts from the fund will be passed to the responsible authority. Most infrastructure investment by local and other public authorities is financed by borrowing so the receipts in respect of infrastructure will reduce the amount of borrowing necessary to finance the project. Given the present need to restrict public expenditure, however, the government is not prepared to authorise authorities to undertake additional projects because of assistance from the fund.

So far as industrial projects are concerned, the government has decided not to pass receipts from the fund to the promoters of individual projects because:

- ☐ Only projects which benefit from national incentives to locate or expand in the assisted areas are eligible for the fund. Therefore the incentive has already been effective and it would be wasteful to make any additional payment
- ☐ There are community limits on the level of public sector aids which may be granted to industrial projects. In many cases these limits would be exceeded if fund contributions were added to the UK incentives given
- ☐ Only a small number of industrial projects receiving UK incentives could benefit from the fund because of its modest size. It would be impossible without gross unfairness to select some projects to get extra assistance from the fund while others – equally valuable in terms of national criteria – were not selected.

The government has decided to use the receipts from industrial applications to the fund to go ahead with a greater total of regional investment than could have been managed without the fund.

Making applications to the fund

How are applications to the regional development fund made?

All applications to the fund must be made by the government. The Departments of Industry, Trade and the Environment, the Scottish Office, the Welsh Office and Northern Ireland departments, as appropriate, will contact the public authorities responsible for infrastructure projects and the promoters of suitable industrial projects about the submission of applications to the fund. All applications are forwarded to the EEC commission by the Department of Industry.

In selecting projects to put forward, departments have to take account of the provisions of the fund regulations, the views of the commission, the community's committee set up to manage the fund and the community's regional policy committee. Other important factors to be considered are the location of particular projects, projects suggested by local and other public authorities, the views of investors and the priorities of the government's regional policy.

Aid for tourism

Does the tourist industry qualify for help from the European regional development fund?

To qualify for consideration projects must first be receiving financial assistance from a National Tourist Board under section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969, or from the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce or the Highlands and Islands Development Board under appropriate legislation, and must also satisfy the other criteria in the fund regulation for tourism investment. Infrastructure projects in assisted areas directly linked with the development of tourism may also qualify.

Fund receipts relating to tourism investment are used in the UK in the same way as receipts for industry and infrastructure projects generally

ECSC loans and grants

I understand that loans and grants are available from the ECSC to the coal and steel industries. Could you give me details?

There are two principal loan facilities available to the coal and steel industries. These are administered by the commission under the terms of the treaty of Paris, which established the European Coal and Steel Community on 18 April 1951.

Under article 54(1) of the treaty the commission makes loans towards investment programmes concerned directly with coal or steel production. Under article 54(2) the commission makes loans to works and installations contributing directly to an increase in production, a reduction of production costs or to improved marketing of coal and steel products.

The rates of interest and currencies of the loans depend on the rates and currencies available to the commission which raises finance on international money markets. The rate of interest has recently varied between 8 and 10 per cent. The terms of ECSC loans, which are made on a secured basis, vary between five and 20 years.

Applications should be made directly to the Commission of the European Communities, General Directorate for Credit and Investment. They should include full details about the nature and cost of the project, the financial situation and recent financial history of the applicant, the financing plan for the project and the security offered. As loans under article 54(2) require the unanimous approval of the council of ministers, it would be helpful for the government to be advised of such applications by a copy to the Department of Industry when the application is made to the commission.

Under article 55 of the Treaty of Paris there are provisions for research grants. Financial aid may be granted to companies, research institutes or individuals who wish to carry out research of interest to the coal-mining or iron and steel industries. Requests for such assistance should be addressed to the President of the Commission of the European Communities. Applications should give full details including title, purpose of project, technical and economic value of the research to the community, duration of project, estimated total expenditure, funding, and the sum applied for as aid. Full details of this procedure and the terms and conditions of the grants are set out in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, vol 17 C 139. This is now out of print but arrangements for photocopies can be made with HMSO.

For further information on the above schemes contact the Department of Industry.

Redundant coal and steel workers

Can redundant workers in the coal and steel industries get help from the ECSC?

Under article 56 of the treaty of Paris the commission may make loans towards economically sound projects in any industry which provide job opportunities in areas affected by closures in the coal and steel industries. Projects in steel closure areas are at present given higher priority than those in pit closure areas.

The ECSC will normally lend up to 40 per cent of the fixed capital costs of qualifying projects. ECSC loans are made at a favourable rate of interest and the duration is nor-

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mally about 10 years. The usual forms of security are required.

Reconversion loans made under article 56 may be available at a concessionary rate of interest 3 per cent below the normal ECSC rate for a period of between three and five years. The proportion of the loan available at the concessionary rate depends on the number of job opportunities likely to be made available for redundant coal or steel workers.

Under a new scheme companies obtaining ECSC reconversion loans for employment-creating projects in the development and special development areas may be provided with a guarantee against the risk of exchange losses. Under these arrangements loans are subject to a minimum size limit of about £750,000. Loans are made in foreign currencies and the average rate of interest is expected to be 7½ per cent. A charge of 1 per cent will be made for the exchange risk guarantee. This scheme is administered in England by the Department of Industry, in Scotland by the Scottish Economic Planning Department and in Wales by the Welsh Office Industry Department. The scheme runs initially for a limited period up to 31 December 1978 but all loans taken up during this period will be covered for their duration. Applications for these loans and requests for further information must be made initially through appropriate government departments. Applications for projects in England should therefore be made to the Department of Industry, for projects in Scotland to the Scottish Economic Planning Department and for projects in Wales to the Welsh Office.

Reconversion loans of up to £500,000 are available through the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation under the corporation's global loan arrangement with the European Coal and Steel Community.

The commission may also provide grants to assist the resettlement of individual workers. These grants are provided under article 56.2(b) of the treaty of Paris, which allows the commission to pay tideover and resettlement allowances or contribute to the cost of vocational retraining for redundant workers. The member state must contribute not less than half of the above aid. As far as the coal industry is concerned, re-adaptation aid takes the form of contributions to government and coal industry redundancy schemes established before we joined the community. Further information on this scheme can be obtained from either the Department of Industry or Energy.

European social fund

What type of financial assistance is available from the European social fund?

The European social fund assists in financing schemes to train, retrain, and resettle workers to increase their geographical and occupational mobility within the EEC.

It operates under two budgetary headings; the article 5 budget to assist operations undertaken as part of member states' employment policies; and the article 4 budget, to assist operations benefiting particular categories of people who are the subject of specific decisions of the council of ministers.

Since 1 January 1978 the fund has operated under new regulations revised as a result of changes agreed last year by the council of ministers. The revised fund will increase aid in the hardest-hit regions of the community such as Northern Ireland, southern Italy and Greenland as well as helping those groups of people who are suffering most from unemployment, for example the young, women over 25, textile, clothing and migrant workers.

In 1977 the fund budget was £256.6 million from which the UK was allocated £85.1 million making a grand total since the UK entered the community in 1973 of some £225.1 million of support for vocational training schemes in the UK. Principally, these have been for central government training schemes – the training opportunities scheme, community industry, and so on. However, local authorities and other public bodies

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such as industrial training boards and nationalised industries also benefit. Private industry, providing there is public authority financial support for the project, is eligible for aid from the fund which will be in the form of a grant matching the public authority support. A breakdown of the fund's activities in the nine member states and a report on the operation of the fund for the previous year is published around July of each year. Applications to the fund should be made through the Department of Employment and should be submitted at least two months before the starting date of the project.
Copies of a booklet 'The European social fund – a guide to possible applicants' and advice on making an application can be obtained from the overseas branch of the Department of Employment.

European Investment Bank

What is the function of the European Investment Bank?
The European Investment Bank was established by article 129 of the treaty of Rome and is an independent, non-profit making public institution of the community. Its task is to contribute to the balanced development of the EEC by granting long-term loans and guarantees to facilitate the financing of:
☐ projects that help the development of less developed regions
☐ projects for modernising or converting undertakings or for developing fresh activities called for by the progressive establishment of the common market
☐ projects of common interest to several member states.

Business Co-operation Centre

I have heard that the EEC commission has a scheme to encourage co-operation between firms in different member states of the community. Can you explain this service?
The commission set up the Business Co-operation Centre (sometimes referred to as the marriage bureau) in May 1973 to encourage co-operation between firms in different member states wishing to increase competitiveness and respond to the opportunities opened up by access to the community's markets. It also provides information on relevant national company law and community provisions affecting co-operation. Any firm can use its services but its main function is to help small and medium-sized firms.
The centre defines co-operation as the pooling of one or more activities of the partner firms: for example in research and development (joint research, exchange of research results and know-how), supplies (joint buying, mutual provision of primary products), production (specialisation, joint production, standardisation), marketing and sales (joint market research, joint trade marks, pooling or reciprocal use of sales networks) and management (exchange of management know-how, joint use of management facilities). The ventures may involve financial links so mergers and amalgamations and the establishment of joint subsidiaries or holding companies also fall within the centre's terms of reference. Business links which are purely temporary are excluded and the centre does not get involved in finding suppliers, buyers or sub-contractors, or in aiding firms offering or looking for commercial agencies.
A firm seeking the centre's help will be asked to provide certain information about itself and to define exactly what type of partner and co-operation it wants. Armed with this information, the centre will then search its files for a suitable partner. If the application cannot be matched with an offer already registered the centre will, with the firm's permission and without mentioning names, circulate a summary of its requirements to the correspondents which it has in every country of the community. However, once an introduction is made, the centre does not participate in the negotiations that follow.
As one of the correspondents in this country, *Trade and Industry's* European community news regularly publishes requests for co-operation from other member countries.
The centre does not charge for its services but it should be borne in mind that its scope is limited and that its services are not intended to replace those of existing private organisations and consultants. If you are interested in the scheme you should write to the Business Co-operation Centre. All inquiries are treated as strictly confidential and names are never revealed without the agreement of all concerned.

Grants from Feoga

I believe that certain projects in the agricultural sector may be eligible for grants from the EEC's agricultural fund (Feoga). Could you give me details of this scheme, please?
Investment projects concerned with the marketing or processing of agricultural products may qualify for grants of up to 25 per cent from the community's agricultural fund.
There is no restriction on the type of organisation submitting applications. Successful applicants in the UK have included farming co-operatives, commercial organisations, local authorities and individuals.
The basis for aid is laid down in EEC regulation 355/77. Its aim is to improve agricultural structures and projects must guarantee economic benefits for the primary producer in order to qualify for assistance. The scheme is highly selective and, because funds are limited, a project will not necessarily receive assistance even though it fulfils the criteria of the regulation.
To qualify for the maximum rate of Feoga aid (25 per cent) under the regulation, projects must attract national aid of 8 per cent or more. The beneficiary must contribute at least 50 per cent of the total capital costs. The member state's contribution may take the form of assistance under existing agricultural or more general legislation. However, where a project is unable to attract sufficient grant from these sources to secure Feoga assistance, the qualifying UK grant will be provided under the Agricultural Products Processing and Marketing (Improvement Grant) Regulations 1977.
Applications for aid under this scheme, if approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, are sent to the commission for a decision. The commission's final list of projects is subject to scrutiny by a standing committee on which all member governments are represented.
If you would like more details, or wish to discuss a specific project, you should get in touch with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Contacts . . .

European Investment Bank,
2 place de Metz,
Luxembourg

Business Co-operation Centre,
17 rue Archimède,
B-1040 Brussels

Department of Employment,
Overseas Branch (OB2),
32 St James's Square,
London SW1Y 4JR.
Social fund
01-214 6404

Department of Industry,
Millbank Tower,
Millbank,
London SW1P 4QU
ECSC loans and grants
01-211 3095
Regional fund
01-211 4962

Department of Industry,
Ashdown House,
123 Victoria Street,
London SW1E 6RB
Help for redundant steelworkers
01-212 6789

Department of Energy,
Thames House South,
Millbank,
London SW1P 4QJ
Help for redundant coalminers
01-211 3983

Scottish Economic,
Planning Department,
Alhambra House,
45 Waterloo Street,
Glasgow G2 6AT
041-248 2855

Welsh Office,
Industry Department,
Government Buildings,
Gabalfa,
Cardiff CF4 4YC
0222-62131

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Marketing Policy and Potatoes Division,
Great Westminster House,
Horseferry Road,
London SW1P 2AE
Feoga grants
01-216 7275

Commission of the European Communities,
General Directorate for Credit and Investment,
Batiment Jean Monnet,
Rue Alicide de Gasperi,
Luxembourg-Kirchberg.
ECSC loans

President of the Commission of the European Communities,
200 rue de la Loi,
1049 Brussels
Research grants

Community research and development

Research contracts

What opportunities exist to secure R&D contracts from the communities?

All three communities undertake research and development in fields relevant to their treaty objectives but this answer applies mainly to the work of Euratom and the EEC. There is more information about the research activities of Euratom and about research grants for the coal and steel industries on pages 16 and 89.

Each research programme goes through an initial phase of formulation and agreement within the community, during which time the commission consults widely. This phase is complete when the council takes a decision to implement the programme, after which its management is in the hands of the commission. Where the work is to be carried out by means of indirect action, research is undertaken through cost-sharing contracts (usually on a 50-50 basis) between the commission and contractors who have been successful after responding to an invitation to tender. Invitations to tender are normally published in the *Official Journal* soon after the council's decision to implement the programme, and sometimes also at later stages if the programme is divided into parts. These opportunities to tender are publicised in *Trade and Industry* and are often given additional publicity, for example through press releases from the government department with the closest interest in the subject.

As a rule, the council's decision defines the programme in broad terms and lays down a financial envelope. Contractors are thus free to tender for any specific research topic they may choose so long as it falls within the broad definition. The commission, with advice from an expert committee of national representatives, then select those tenders that are judged acceptable in financial terms and which build up into a scientifically sensible programme within the overall definition.

If you are interested in bidding for EEC R&D contracts, the Department of Industry can give some information about existing and proposed programmes and put you in touch with sources of more detailed information. Prior knowledge of proposed programmes can be helpful to intending contractors as the commission sometimes allow relatively little time between their invitation to tender and the closing date for receipt of bids. However, you should also bear in mind that until the council has taken its decision, research proposals may be subject to alteration of scientific content and funding.

Community research can also be implemented by means of direct action (when the work is carried out in-house at the laboratories of the communities' Joint Research Centre) or by concerted action (when the programme essentially consists in the exchange of information about existing national research work). In neither of these cases is there normally opportunity for research contracts.

The following table lists community research actions current at the time of publication, together with their duration and financial envelopes. For completeness, direct and concerted actions are included.

Current community research programmes

DIRECT ACTIONS (all 1977-80) [1] — £ million

Programme	Indicative cost [2]
Reactor safety	32
Measurements, standards and reference techniques	22
Plutonium fuels and actinide research	16
Environment and resources	15
Service and support activities	14
Management of nuclear materials and radioactive waste	9
Production and utilisation of hydrogen	6
Solar energy	6
Thermonuclear fusion technology	5
High temperature materials	3
Total direct actions	128

INDIRECT ACTIONS — £ million

Programme	Duration	Indicative cost [2]
Fusion and plasma physics [3]	1976-80	52
Biology and health protection [3]	1976-80	16
Management and storage of radioactive waste [3]	1975-79	8
Primary raw materials	1978-81	8
Solar energy	1975-79	7
Environmental research	1976-81	7
Production and utilisation of hydrogen	1975-79	6
Geothermal energy	1975-79	5
Energy conservation	1975-79	5
Agricultural research	1975-79	5
Plutonium recycling [3]	1975-78	2
Systems analysis	1975-79	2
Uranium exploration and extraction [3]	1978-80	1
Community Bureau of Reference	1976-78	1
Technological research in the textile sector	1975-78	0.1
Technological research in the footwear sector	1977-81	0.1
Training and education	1977-80	2
Total indirect actions		127

CONCERTED ACTIONS — £ million

Programme	Duration	Indicative cost [2]
Physical properties of foodstuffs	1978-80	5
Registration of congenital abnormalities	1978-80	0.5
Cellular ageing	1978-81	2
Extracorporeal oxygenation	1978-81	2
Treatment and use of sewage sludge	1978-80	2
Growth of large urban conurbations	1978-79	0.5
Total concerted actions		12
Total resources involved in current community programmes		267

[1] Direct actions all form part of the current four-year plan of the Joint Research Centre and are implemented under both the Euratom and EEC treaties. [2] Financial envelopes are expressed in units of account or EUA (see page 26) according to the date of a programme's adoption. Exchange rate fluctuations render Sterling equivalents approximate. [3] Euratom projects.

Intellectual property protection

If I win a contract for R&D within an EEC research programme, what protection is there for inventions or other intellectual property to which my research may lead?

It is only possible here to give an outline of the community's rules governing ownership of intellectual property. The basis of the community approach is EEC regulation 2380/74 the provisions of which are normally incorporated into council decisions for the implementation of new research programmes. An information paper including guidance to contractors on the negotiation of contracts is available from the Department of Industry and any intending contractor unfamiliar with this aspect of community affairs is strongly recommended to obtain a copy.

The exact treatment of intellectual property is decided upon case by case and is determined by the relevant conditions negotiated in each contract. However, the practical effect of regulation 2380/74 and commission undertakings related to it is that as a general rule, the commission will acknowledge the contractor's ownership of inventions arising from work under the contract (though ownership may be reserved to the community in certain special cases). However, the EEC retains a free licence for its own needs, while the contractor is required to exploit the invention, or have it exploited, within a prescribed time. If he fails to do this without legitimate reason the commission may grant sub-licences to others.

The regulation also requires the commission to transmit information resulting from the programme to member states, and to others within the member states whose activities justify their access to the information. However, such communication may be subject to conditions of confidence and non-disclosure to third parties. If there is no justification for restricting the dissemination of information, the commission must publish it.

Results of community research

How can I obtain details of the results of community research?

Not all information is universally available and the results of community research may be subject to conditions of confidentiality. Nevertheless a great deal of material is freely published, much of it in open scientific literature. In addition, the commission publishes reports at the conclusion of research programmes, and sometimes at intermediate stages. Section 1 of the monthly 'Euro-abstracts' (from HMSO) provides a current awareness service for scientific and technical publications and patents arising from Euratom and EEC programmes, while section 2 gives similar information about ECSC programmes.

Contact . . .

International Industrial and Commercial Policy Division,
Department of Industry, Abell House,
John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN

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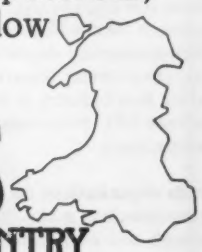

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Treforest Industrial Estate, Pontypridd, Mid Glamorgan CF37 5UT. Tel: Treforest (044 385) 2666. Telex 497516.

How to influence community policies

This subject concerns most companies in this country, even those which do not trade with other member states. Community policies and decisions in a number of areas have direct effects within each member state and consequently upon the whole range of a company's domestic activities: as a result, almost any firm in this country has an interest in keeping informed about developments in EEC policy and knowing how to influence them.

The role of government

In most sectors action taken by the EEC commission is subject to the ultimate sanction of the council of ministers. Thus the final decision on these issues is the responsibility of member governments since within the council of ministers any one member state has the power to veto a proposal, though such a power will only normally be exercised where vital national interests are at stake. The commission generally consults member governments as a matter of course during the formulation of policy proposals. It therefore follows that if firms are concerned about possible community developments they should in the first instance make their views known to government (normally through the Departments of Trade or Industry) in order that these views may be fully taken into account by officials in discussions in Brussels The sector working parties of the Industrial Strategy offer a useful medium through which firms can make their views known to government in the sectors covered, but of course it is open to any firm to make a direct approach to the Department of Industry or other sponsoring department. In the same way, government departments will seek to ensure that industry is fully consulted when relevant EEC proposals are under consideration

Trade organisations on the continent

Companies can make their views known through well-established channels within Europe which are regularly consulted by the commission. The organisation of industrial and commercial interests in the other member states is rather different from our system in a number of ways. Employers' organisations and trade associations are usually structured in a tier system: the national bodies consist of organisations representing sectoral industrial interests, supported by associations or interest groups for particular products.

Over the years, these national organisations in the community and sometimes other European countries have progressively developed close connections with each other. Unice (Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne) brings together national confederations of employers' associations, including the CBI.

The directorate of Unice has regular meetings with the president and other commissioners and maintains frequent contacts with the individual directorates of the commission. There are standing arrangements for consulting Unice, although the commission is under no statutory obligation to consult industry. Exchanges are two-way and Unice may decide to take the initiative in putting forward its views, based perhaps on a survey by one of its expert committees.

The permanent conference of chambers of commerce and industry is composed of the national associations of chambers of commerce and industry within the community. Like Unice, it is consulted by the commission under standing arrangements. The conference seeks to influence the development of policies, formulate views and communicate them to the commission and member governments; it holds regular conferences with the president and individual commissioners.

At the sectoral level a number of committees represent broad spectrums of activity, such as the permanent committee for agricultural and food industries (CIAA), the committee of European associations of insurance companies (CEA) and the committee of nationalised and public utilities (Ceep). Alongside these are organisations representing more specific sectors, about 40 in number. Approximately half of them are industrial and half commercial. Some of the larger European trade associations such as Cometextil, representing the textile industries, carry considerable weight with the commission because they present a common voice on behalf of a very fragmented industry. European federations covering particular product groups number over 100.

Employers

Employers' associations are, in general, not as well represented on an individual industry basis within the commission as trade associations. The western European metal trade employers association (WEM) is one example of this type of body. Unice has an employers' liaison committee and has provided the secretariat for the employers' section of the European communities economic and social committee. In recent years the trade union movements have considerably improved the calibre of their representation in Brussels.

The organisations described above, which are effectively trade associations and industrial federations at the European level, are normally consulted informally by the commission where their industries' interests are concerned. They provide focal points for consultation for commission officials on specific matters.

It is open to organisations to take the initiative in submitting their views. As a rule, UK firms will wish to submit their views through the CBI or the appropriate trade association who will, in turn, feed them into the appropriate European level organisation. However, there are no formal rules on the level of access to the commission: in practice an 'open door' exists.

The commission have indicated that they particularly welcome lobbying by industry as it can alert them to problems that might otherwise have slipped their notice. There may be situations where individual firms wish to make contact with the commission and they can, of course, make direct approaches: but regular and established contacts and particularly those by bodies representing European-wide industry obviously carry more weight and are more likely to have established effective channels of communication. The commission in fact usually expects and prefers a single contact for individual sectors but will consider any well-presented case. European groupings can only be as effective as their constituent national bodies on which they depend for their efficient organisation and the formation of views on community policies. Effective and united national organisations are naturally better placed than small and overlapping associations or individual firms.

Trade associations can perform a significant role in assisting their members, particularly smaller firms, to understand the implications of the development of community policies and programmes and of the opportunities which can arise. Several UK trade associations already have useful links with European organisations concerned with the international interests of individual industries.

The scope and effect of proposed activity at the European level can vary a great deal. For example, the harmonisation of technical standards and safety regulations in the design of individual products may affect only a small sector of an industry; but decisions could be of vital importance to individual companies.

Businessmen seeking to influence EEC policy will do so more effectively if they understand how the community works and, in particular, how community law is made and takes effect – described in part 1, published in *Trade and Industry* on 24 November.

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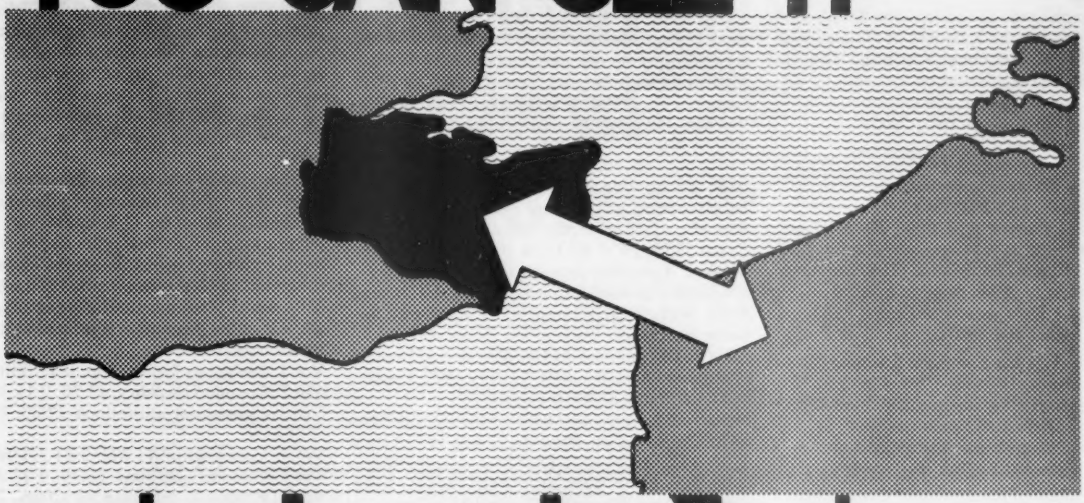

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Publications

All official publications are obtainable from HMSO. Numbers following price are international standard book numbers (ISBN).

Treaties and secondary legislation

Basic treaties

Treaty concerning the accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the EEC and Euratom, including the act concerning the conditions of accession and the adjustments to the treaties (with final act), Brussels, 22 January 1972.
Cmnd 5179 *Treaty series 1 (1973).*
Cmnd 5179-I *Treaty of accession and act of accession,* £1.65. 0 10 151790 4.
Cmnd 5179-II *Treaties establishing the EEC and Euratom, merger treaty, budget treaty, and related documents.* £1.90. 0 10 151791 2. (The documents in part II are in their unamended form.)
This command paper supersedes cmnd 4862, 4864, 4865, 4866 and 4867.

Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, Paris, 18 April 1951. Cmnd 5189. Treaty series 2 (1973), superseding cmnd 4863. £1.00. 0 10 151890 0.
This contains the authentic French text of the treaty with a parallel English text.

Council decisions of the European Communities adjusting the instruments concerning the accession of new member states to the European communities, altering the number of members of the commission and increasing the number of advocates-general, Brussels. 1 January 1973. Cmnd 5277. Treaty series 43 (1973). £0.26½. 0 10 152770 5.
This makes adjustments to the treaty of accession consequential on the decision of Norway not to join the community.

Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, Rome, 25 March 1957. Text in force on 1 January 1973. HMSO, 1973. £1.20. 0 11 590122 1.
This text, prepared by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for the convenience of parliament and the public, is the authentic English text of the treaty as amended by the merger treaty, the budget treaty and the act of accession.

Treaties establishing the European communities, treaties amending these treaties, documents concerning the accession. 1973. £4.25. 0 11 933091 1.
This volume contains texts brought up to date as at 1 January 1973 by the services of the institutions of the European communities on the basis of the official texts. Included are the following treaties:
Treaty establishing the ECSC, Paris, 18 April 1951.
Treaty establishing the EEC, Rome, 25 March 1957.
Treaty establishing Euratom, Rome, 25 March 1957.
Texts on the three European communities, including the merger treaty of 8 April 1965 and the budget treaty of 22 April 1970.
Documents concerning the accession to the European communities of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, including the treaty of accession and act of accession.

Treaties with Efta states

Austria. *Agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Austria,* Brussels, 22 July 1972. Cmnd 5159. £0.95. 0 10 151590 1. *Agreement between the member states of the ECSC and the ECSC, of the one part, and Republic of Austria, of the other part,* Brussels, 22 July 1972. Cmnd 5663. £0.22. 0 10 156630 1.
Finland. *Agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Finland,* Brussels, 5 October 1973. Cmnd 5669. 1974. £0.97. 0 10 156690 5. *Agreement between the member states of the ECSC and the ECSC, of the one part, and the Republic of Finland of the other part,* Brussels, 5 October 1973. Cmnd 5472, 1973. £0.18½. 0 10 154720 X.
Iceland. *Agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Iceland,* Brussels, 22 July 1972. Cmnd 5182, 1973. £1.30. 0 10 151820 X. *Agreement between the member states of the ECSC and the Republic of Iceland,* Brussels, 22 July 1972. Cmnd 5150, 1972. £0.10½. 0 10 151500 6.
Norway. *Agreement between the EEC and the Kingdom of Norway,* Brussels, 14 May 1973. Cmnd 5556, 1974. £1.20. 0 10 155560 2. *Agreement between the member states of the ECSC and the ECSC, of the one part, and the Kingdom of Norway, of the other part,* Brussels, 14 May 1973. Cmnd 5347, 1973. £0.13½. 0 10 153470 8.
Portugal. *Agreement between the EEC and the Portuguese Republic,* Brussels, 22 July 1972. Cmnd 5164, 1972. £1.30. 0 10 151640 1. *Agreement between the member states of the ECSC and the ECSC, of the one part, and the Portuguese Republic, of the other part,* Brussels, 22 July 1972. Cmnd 5736, 1974. £0.17. 0 10 157360 X.
Sweden. *Agreement between the EEC and the Kingdom of Sweden,* Brussels, 22 July 1972. Cmnd 5180, 1972. £1.00. 0 10 151800 5. *Agreement between the member states of the ECSC and the ECSC, of the one part, and the Kingdom of Sweden, of the other part,* Brussels, 22 July 1972. Cmnd 5657, 1974. £0.22. 0 10 158570 4.
Switzerland. *Agreement between the EEC and the Swiss Confederation,* Brussels, 22 July 1972. Cmnd 5181, 1972. £1.00. 0 10 151810 2. *Agreement between the member states of the ECSC and the Swiss Confederation,* Brussels, 22 July 1972. Cmnd 5737, 1974. £0.15. 0 10 157370 7.

Secondary legislation: 1952-72

Official Journal of the European Communities: special edition: 1952-72 (first series). In 33 parts as listed below.
This first series of the special edition contains authentic English translations of secondary legislation of the European communities in force on 31 December 1972. Only binding acts of general application are included and the translations are of the texts of the acts in the form in which they originally appeared in the *Official Journal* in the original languages. They do not show amendments or adaptations made subsequently. The material is presented in strict chronological order of publication in the *Official Journal*.
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1952-72 Consolidated Corrigenda. Gratis.

Secondary legislation of the European Communities: subject index and numerical list: legislation in force on 31 December 1972. £1.20. 0 11 330049 2.
This volume, prepared for the statutory publications office by the Department of Trade and Industry library services, forms a subject index to the *Official Journal* special edition (first series), together with a numerical list of instruments in the first series. References are given to the volume and page numbers in the special edition. There is also a very useful introduction explaining the types of secondary legislation and the system of numbering the legislation.

Secondary legislation of the European Communities: subject edition: legislation in force on 31 December 1972. In 42 volumes as listed below.
This is an edition of the authentic English texts of secondary legislation, in subject volumes. It was prepared by the Department of Industry library services and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on behalf of the statutory publications office. The first 41 volumes each contain the texts of legislation in force in 1972 on a particular subject.
The texts themselves consist of facsimiles of those published by the communities in the first series of special editions of the *Official Journal*, 1952-72, but rearranged in subject order and with two additional features. If an instrument was amended up to the end of 1972, this fact is noted at the beginning of the text; if it was adapted by the act of accession, the text of the adaptation is printed at the end of the instrument.
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1972. Dec 31 (L296). Generalised system of preferences
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1972. Dec 31 (L301). Agreements with Iceland and Portugal.
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Official Journal of the European Communities: special edition 1960-72. Second series in 10 volumes as listed below.
The second series of the special edition contains authentic English texts of certain acts adopted and published before accession, additional to those published in the first series of the special edition in 1972. The acts in question have for convenience been collected together under subject headings. Note that this second series of the special edition was not included in the subject edition (see above).
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Secondary legislation: 1973 onwards
Official Journal of the European Communities (English edition). £56.00 pa (L+C series).
The *Official Journal* has appeared in an English edition from the beginning of 1973, Vol 16. It is divided into two main series: the L (legislation) series and the C (information and notices) series, each being numbered serially from the beginning of each year. The L series usually appears daily and contains adopted community secondary legislation (including the common customs tariff each year). The C series appears about three times a week and contains draft secondary legislation, summaries of the judgements of the court of justice, the opinions of the European parliament and the economic and social committee and various other information.
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Since 1 January 1978 a supplement to the *Official Journal* containing notices of public contracts and tenders of the European development fund has been available, numbered as an S series (£24.00 pa).

Secondary legislation of the European Communities: Subject list and table of effects (monthly and annual).
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This current awareness service, prepared by the Department of Industry library services, is designed to allow users of the 42-volume subject edition to find what legislation has been published since 31 December 1972 on whatever subjects interest them. The main part of each issue is a list of titles of secondary legislation published in the *Official Journal* (L series) during the period covered. The list is arranged under the same subject headings as were used for the subject edition and covers all legislation other than instruments relating to the day-to-day management of agricultural matters. Following this subject list is a table of effects which lists the identification numbers of instruments previously published by the communities which were either amended or repealed during the period covered. To find details of legislation published since 1972 it is necessary to consult each annual volume (1973 onwards) together with any monthly issues not yet cumulated.

Other selected publications

General
Basic statistics of the Community: comparison with some European countries, Canada, the United States of America, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. European Communities Statistical Office. (1977 issue, 15th edition: £2.30.) Gives social, industrial and trade statistics.
Britain and the European Community. Central Office of Information reference pamphlet 137. 1976. £1.00. ISBN: 0 11 700786 2.
Britain and the European Economic Community, by D. E. S. Lewis. Heinemann Educational Books, 1978. £1.40. ISBN: 0 435 845 60 8.
Britain into Europe: public opinion and the EEC 1961-75: edited by Roger Jowell and Gerald Hoinville. Croom Helm, 1976. £4.95. ISBN: 0 85 664 264 9.
Bulletin of the European Communities. European Communities Commission. 11 issues per year plus index. £12.80 pa (latest published index, 1974). Each issue contains sections on events and studies, activities and documentation. Supplements to the bulletin are published on particular topics (price per unit of 24 pages: £0.40).
The Common Market and how it works, by Anthony J. C. Kerr. Pergamon Press, 1977. £6.50. ISBN: 0 0802 1142 9.
The Developing Common Market, by John Paxton. 3rd edition completely revised. Macmillan, 1976. £7.50. ISBN: 0 333 19018 1.
Euroforum: Europe day by day. European Communities Commission Weekly. This bulletin is produced with journalists in mind and gives an informal account of community activities. It does not necessarily reflect the official position of the commission. The commission disclaims all responsibility for the use made of material published in this bulletin.
Europe. Agence internationale d'information pour la presse, 10 Boulevard Saint Lazare, 1030 Brussels. Daily bulletin. English text; also available in French, Italian and German.
European Community. European Communities Commission, London Office, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ. Every one-two months. Free.
European political facts 1918-73, by Chris Cook and John Paxton. Macmillan, 1975. £10. ISBN: 0 333 13643 8.
General report on the activities of the European Communities. European Communities Commission. Annual. (11th report, 1977: £3.20).
Monthly general statistics bulletin. European Communities Statistical Office. £24 pa. Principal economic statistics of member states and associates of the EEC, with figures for USA and Japan.
The New Europe: an economic geography of the EEC, by G. N. Minshull. Hodder and Stoughton, 1978. £3.95. ISBN: 0 340 17440 4.
Terms of entry: Britain's negotiations with the European Community, 1970-1972, by Simon Z. Young. Heinemann, 1973. £3.00. ISBN: 0 434 89340 4.
Trade and Industry. Weekly. £30.60 pa (includes inland or surface mail, but overseas airmail rate £42.40); single copies £0.40 plus postage. Each issue includes European community news covering new legislation, economic indicators and general news.
Vacher's European companion: a diplomatic, political and commercial reference book. A. S. Kerswill. Quarterly. £5.75 pa.
While Britain slept: the selling of the Common Market, by Douglas Evans. Victor Gollancz Ltd, 1975. £2.00. ISBN: 0 575 02018 0.
Who does what in the Common Market, by Harry Mitchell and Phyllis Birt. Mitchell and Birt. Irregular. (No. 2: £0.75).

Agriculture
L'ABC du Marché Commun agricole, by Adrien Ries. Paris/Brussels: Edtion Labor Nathan, 1978 265 Belgian francs/38 French francs.
Crop production. European Communities Statistical Office. Irregular. £40.00 pa.
Monthly statistics of eggs. European Communities Statistical Office. £22.40 pa.
Monthly statistics of meat. European Communities Statistical Office. £40.00 pa.
Monthly statistics of milk. European Communities Statistical Office. £22.40 pa.
Purchase prices of the means of production. European Communities Statistical Office. Annual. £11.20 pa.
Selling prices of animal products. European Communities Statistical Office. Every two months. £43.20 pa (this subscription includes *Selling prices of vegetable products*).
Selling prices of vegetable products. European Communities Statistical Office. Every two months. £43.20 pa (this subscription includes *Selling prices of animal products*).
Yearbook of agricultural statistics. European Communities Statistical Office. Annual. (1978 issue covers years 1973-76: £3.10.)

Competition
Common Market Law of competition, by C. W. Bellamy and Graham D. Child. Sweet and Maxwell, 1978. £19.75. ISBN: 0 421 222 80 8.
Competition law in the European Community: a guide to investigation, procedure and enforcement. Confederation of British Industry, 1977. £3.50.
Competition law of Britain and the Common Market, by Valentine Korah. Elek, 1975. £8.00. ISBN: 0 236 31 031 3.
Competition policy: European and international trends and practices, by A. E. Walsh and John Paxton. Macmillan, 1975. £8.00. ISBN: 0 333 150 56 2.
Fair trading in Europe, by A. H. Hermann and C. Jones. Kluwer-Harrap, 1977. £10.00. ISBN: 0 90 3393 19 0.
Report on competition policy. European Communities Commission. Annual. (1978 issue, 7th report: £3.60.)

Economic policy
Balances of payments: global data. European Communities Statistical Office. Annual. (1977 issue covers 1970-76: £4.80.)
The economic situation in the Community. European Communities Commission. Quarterly. £20.50 pa. Gives recent developments and outlook for the economic situation in the community as a whole and in each member state.
Economy and society in the EEC: spatical perspectives; edited by Roger Lee and P. E. Ogden. Saxon House, 1976. £8.95. ISBN: 0 566 00118 7.

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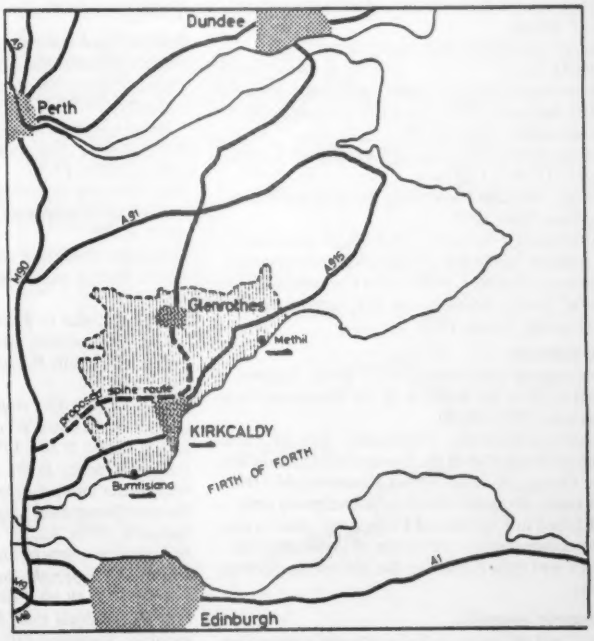

For further information contact:
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Industrial Development Officer
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European economic integration; edited by Bela Balassa. Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Company, 1975.
The European economy beyond the crisis: from stabilisation to structural change; edited by G. R. Denton and J. J. N. Cooper. Bruges: De Tempel, Tempelhof, 1977.
European Union: annual reports for 1977. Supplement 8/77 to the Bulletin of the European Communities. 1977. £0.40.
Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community. European Communities Commission. Monthly. £16 pa. Aims to provide a continual analysis of annual development of main economic indicators in the community.
Main economic indicators. OECD. Monthly. £21.60 pa.
National Accounts ESA: aggregates. European Communities Statistical Office. Annual. (1977 issue covers 1960-76: £4.00.)
National Accounts ESA: detailed tables. European Communities Statistical Office. Annual. (1978 issue covers 1970-76: £20.80.)

Education
Aspects of upper secondary economics education in EEC countries; edited by Raymond Ryba and Brian Robinson. Economics Association of Great Britain on behalf of EEC Working Committee on Economics Education, 1977.
From education to working life. Supplement 12/76 to the Bulletin of the European Communities. 1976. £0.90.
Higher education in the European Community: a handbook for students; edited by Manfred Stassen. Commission of the European Communities, 1977. £2.60.

Energy
Energy and the European Communities, by N. J. D. Lucas. Europa Publications, 1977. £6.50. ISBN: 0 905 118 14 6.
Energy balances of OECD countries. Annual. (1978 issue covers 1974-76: £4.40.)
Energy policy: strategies for uncertainty, by P. Lesley Cook and A. J. Surrey. Martin Robertson, 1977. £8.50.
Energy production and environment. Paris: OECD, 1977.
The energy situation in the Community: situation 1976, outlook 1977. European Communities Commission, 1977. £1.00.
Energy statistics. OECD. Irregular. (1978 issue covers 1974-76: £5.50.)
Energy: the rude awakening, by Richard Bailey. McGraw Hill, 1977.
World energy resources 1985-2020: executive summaries of reports on resources, conservation and demand to the Conservation Commission of the World Energy Commission. IPC Science and Technology Press, 1978.

Environment
Environment programme: 1977-1981. Supplement 6/76 to the Bulletin of the European Communities. 1976. £0.90.
Europe environment. Fortnightly. 'Europe Publications', a member of the Europe Information Service Group, Avenue Albert-Elisabeth, 46-1040 Bruxelles, Belgique. Sold by subscription only. Published in English and French and aims to provide comprehensive coverage of latest developments and information in the European environment.

European assembly
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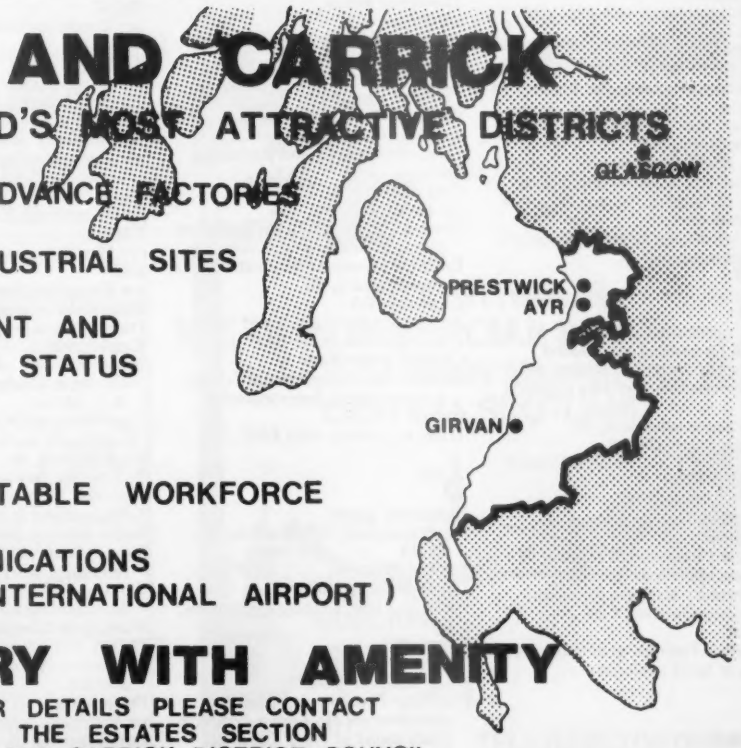

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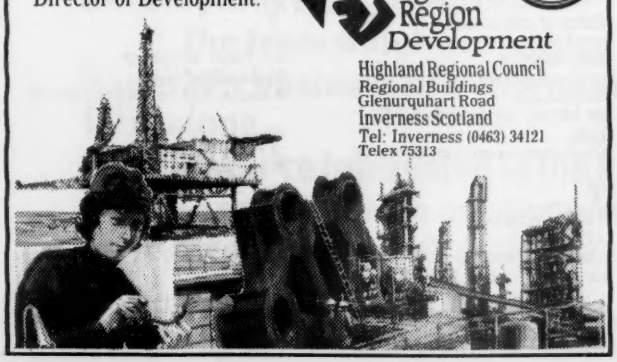

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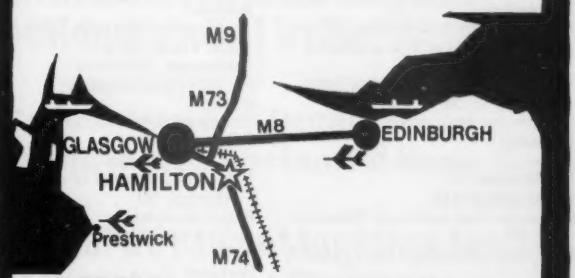

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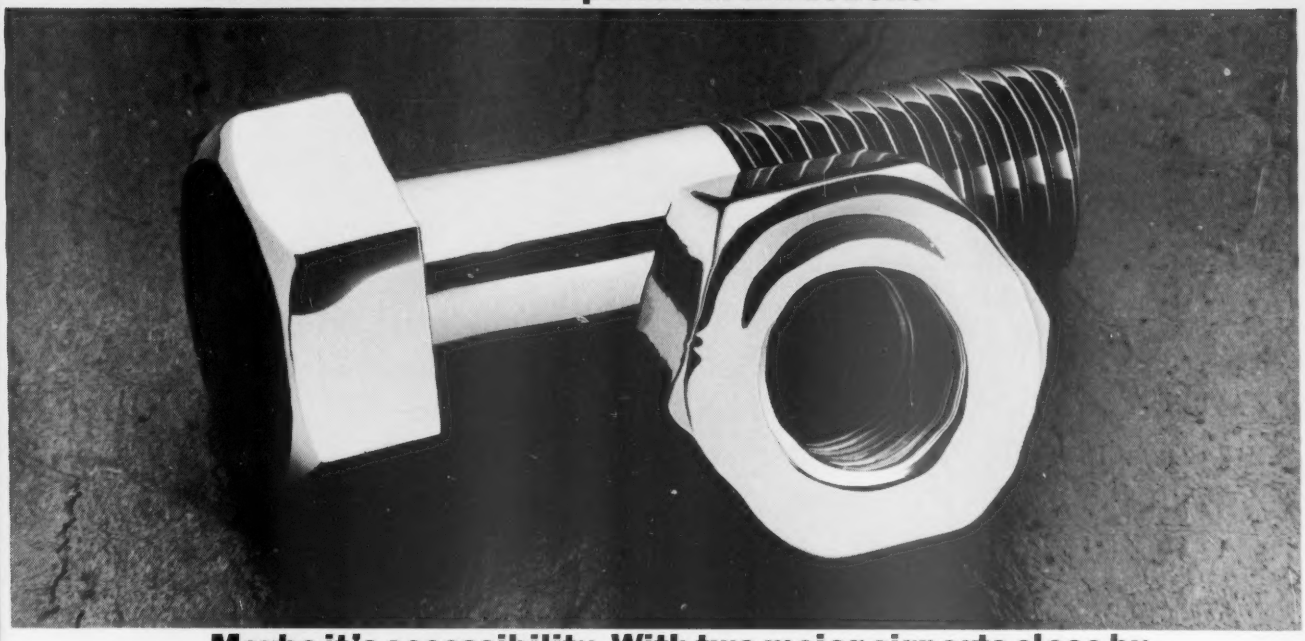

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